

هكذا من الأصل

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PARIS: Tuesday, April 21, 1981. Address: 1000 D. Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018. Tel: (212) 512-2000. Fax: (212) 512-2001. Circulation: 1,200,000. Price: \$1.00. Postage: \$0.50. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to International Herald Tribune, 1000 D. Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

535

**R

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1981

Established 1887

S. Challenges viet Advances Indian Ocean

This is the first of three articles.

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

As a result of the most ambitious naval deployment since World War II, the United States has become a major power in the Indian Ocean, challenging the advances of Soviet sea and ground forces in Asia. The U.S. Navy has continued steadily and dramatically over the last 16 years, increasing its presence in the Indian Ocean and earlier Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and earlier Soviet intervention in the Gulf. In the 1970s, when the Gulf was the only permanent U.S. presence in the area, there were 20 U.S. Navy ships in the area. Now France, a NATO ally, has 12 ships in the area. The U.S. Navy recently had 21 ships there, most of them noncombatants, but the two aircraft carrier groups the United States has in the Indian Ocean are permanent.

Thousands of Sailors. In Sri Lanka, Mauritius and Kenya, thousands of U.S. sailors swarm ashore on visits almost every month. Garcia, the V-shaped coral island in the Indian Ocean that is the U.S. Navy's strategic in the area, construction is under way on 8-52 bombers and port installations for ships carrying up to 1,000 troops. Australia, 900 Marines who spent long months monitoring the area, were granted entry. They were among the 1,800 Marines deployed in the area of advance guard of a worldwide Rapid Deployment Force. The U.S. Navy's 60,000-member force is still somewhat nebulous, but the U.S. Navy's presence in the Indian Ocean are real. Some Western diplomatic units are turning into U.S. versions of the mobile units. French detachments that have quelled a number of African rebellions.

Less Obvious Signs. In this highly visible U.S. presence, designed to project power in countering the Soviet Union, there are less obvious signs of Washington's interest in the region. It has been learned that U.S. Marines have taken part in northeastern Kenya for the first time, though no Kenyan or would comment on this for the record. Furthermore, within months, assistance and cooperation agreements involving the U.S. Navy and the Indian Ocean.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



British soldiers passing a gutted bus Monday following renewed rioting in West Belfast.

Catholics Riot in Belfast for Sixth Day; Fasting Prisoner Reported Near Death

Belfast — Rioting broke out for the sixth straight day Monday in Roman Catholic West Belfast, and Bobby Sands, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, was reported close to death on the 51st day of a hunger strike. Police reported that groups of young Catholics bombarded troops and policemen with stones and bottles and set a hijacked bus on fire as rioting flared in at least three parts of the city. Security commanders also reported more trouble in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city, after five days of the most sustained rioting in the province in several years. Tension was especially high in Londonderry after a British Army vehicle hit a Catholic priest's car.

Belfast — Rioting broke out for the sixth straight day Monday in Roman Catholic West Belfast, and Bobby Sands, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, was reported close to death on the 51st day of a hunger strike. Police reported that groups of young Catholics bombarded troops and policemen with stones and bottles and set a hijacked bus on fire as rioting flared in at least three parts of the city. Security commanders also reported more trouble in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city, after five days of the most sustained rioting in the province in several years. Tension was especially high in Londonderry after a British Army vehicle hit a Catholic priest's car.

Saudis Pledge Stability In Oil Charges, Output Until OPEC Cuts Prices

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, says that his country will not raise its oil prices or reduce its production until other oil-exporting nations trim their prices significantly. Sheikh Yamani's comments Sunday represented Saudi Arabia's most dramatic threat to date in its struggle with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. His remarks set the stage for an acrimonious meeting of the 13-member cartel on May 25 in Geneva.

"This is our real need," said Sheikh Yamani of the package, which has stirred controversy particularly because of the proposed sale of five airborne radar planes, known as AWACS. "We are surrounded by all types of countries who are focusing on the oil fields, on your own interests, and we think Saudi Arabia has to be strong," he said.

As for oil prices, what Sheikh Yamani sought specifically was a reduction of as much as 15 percent in prices charged by other OPEC members. Saudi Arabia charges \$32 per barrel for its principal grade of oil while some other producers are charging more than \$40 per barrel. Although Saudi Arabia has unsuccessfully sought similar price reductions in the past, its latest effort has been made more realistic by a substantial surplus of crude oil caused by the combined effects of high production and weak demand. Small price cuts have already been announced by countries such as Mexico and Venezuela.

"This glut was anticipated by Saudi Arabia and almost done by Saudi Arabia," Sheikh Yamani said. "We engineered the glut and we want to see it in order to stabilize the price of oil. Saudi Arabia's production plans have been receiving wide attention because the world's largest oil-exporting nation is now producing 10.3 million barrels a day, substantially above its long-term ceiling of 8.5 million barrels. Until Sunday, the Saudis had intimated that they (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

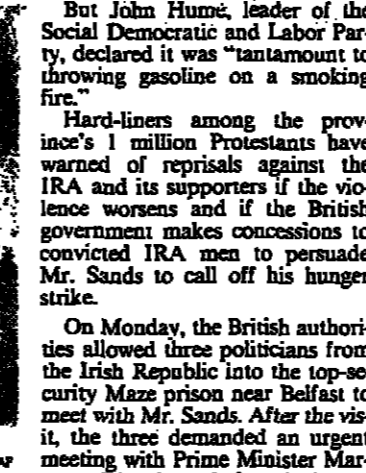


Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Haig's Political Troubles Cause Doubt His Effectiveness

Washington, several officials said. The fear in European capitals is that Mr. Haig's difficulties — even if they do not lead to his departure — will make it harder for him to implement foreign policies in Washington for which he has already sought European political support. U.S. allies have therefore started to fret. "It would be a catastrophe for us if Haig loses his political clout," said a foreign affairs specialist in West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party.

A major test of Mr. Haig's credibility will come this week when officials from the United States and four other Western nations meet in London to discuss a Western policy on South-West Africa (Namibia). The meeting is to discuss proposals by Mr. Haig's representative, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, who reportedly describes himself as "assistant secretary of state suspect" because of the reluctance of Senate conservatives to confirm him. Mr. Crocker's plan for Namibia — roughly similar to the British approach to Zimbabwe's independence — matches European thinking, officials said. "We can have a lot of trouble if Chester either retreats now or else finds out back in Washington that he cannot sell the plan to friends of South Africa," a French official said.



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

domestic political resonance," a French official said. As an example, he cited Mr. Haig's management of the Lebanese crisis earlier this month. Mr. Haig, on his Middle East trip, headed off Israeli plans for full-scale intervention in Lebanon by pledging to work to remove the Syrian military presence there gradually, a U.S. source confirmed. In contrast, several officials said that Mr. Haig will have to move more cautiously on the Arab-Israeli (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Israeli Planes Raid Southern Lebanon; Syrian, Phalangist Guns Pound Beirut

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli planes bombed and strafed Palestinian guerrilla positions in southern Lebanon on Monday in apparent retaliation for Palestinian artillery shelling of western Galilee. The Israeli Army command said Monday night that fighter-bombers raided Palestinian positions at the Crusade-era Beaufort castle and at nearby Nabatiye. It said the Israeli pilots reported "accurate hits."

Exchanges of artillery and rocket fire between Syrian troops and Christian militias engulfed central Beirut on Monday, with shells and rockets falling in residential areas and on the airport. The Associated Press reported. The state radio and Western reporters said scores of tank, artillery and rocket rounds slammed into Moslem and Christian residential areas on both sides of the three-mile-long demarcation line between the city's Moslem and Christian sectors. Syrian forces in seaside positions were seen firing ground-to-ground missiles into East Beirut, the AP reported.

Israel Cites Policy. The Israeli Army command made no mention of retaliation. It said the air raids were consistent with Israel's policy of pre-emptive strikes "designed to interfere with the terrorists' preparations for launching attacks against Israel."

Earlier Monday, the army command denied reports by Beirut radio that Israeli artillery emplace- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

mine in southern Lebanon that presumably was placed by Palestinian guerrillas. Maj. Haddad was reported to be recovering rapidly in a Haifa hospital, where he was taken Sunday for chest pains experienced while he attended a protest rally after the deaths of the militiamen. Authorities said he was suffering from exhaustion.

Western Gallies. On Monday, Palestinian guerrillas fired several shells from southern Lebanon into the western Galilee. The Israeli Army said there were no casualties, and no damage was reported. Also, Palestinians (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Earlier Mishap Uncovered In Probe of Japan A-Plant

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Government investigators, probing the leakage of a nuclear power plant's radioactive wastes into the soil and a nearby bay over the weekend, have discovered a previously unreported accident last month at the same facility. Japan's Natural Resources and Energy Agency said Monday. An official in the agency, who asked not to be named, said that because of human error a large amount of radioactive waste water in the storage tanks in the waste processing facility overflowed onto the floor March 8.

The official said that the Japan Atomic Power Co., operator of the Tsuruga nuclear facility, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) west of Tokyo, did not report the mishap. The newspaper Asahi called it the worst accident in the history of Japan's nuclear power industry. Japan's minister of international trade and industry, Rokusuke Tanaka, responding to the earlier disclosure, told the Diet (parliament) that he would order a safety review of all operating nuclear power stations. Japan has 22 nuclear power stations, of which 16 are in operation. The others are closed for periodic safety checks. Soil samples taken near the 357,000-kilowatt Tsuruga facility showed abnormal amounts of cobalt-60 and manganese-54, authorities reported Saturday. Officials said the cause of the leakage was not yet known.

Disposal of Waste. While investigating this leakage of contaminated waste, the energy agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry learned of the March incident. The Japan Atomic Power Co., according to the agency, did not report the overflow of highly contaminated waste water and had workers carry it away for discharge in polyethylene buckets. Investigators are not sure where the waste water was discharged. The energy agency is still investigating whether the March incident was related to the leakage reported Saturday. An agency official said that investigation and the probe by the trade ministry would be stepped up. The Tsuruga plant, Japan's second oldest nuclear power plant, began operation in 1970 and was shut April 1 for inspection. A report issued by the energy agency said investigators had found two manholes in the waste facility that were linked directly to a rainwater drainpipe emptying into Tsuruga Bay. Asahi quoted officials as saying that radioactive waste might have filtered into the drainpipe from a tank in the disposal facility, which has two tanks for storing high-concentration filtered radioactive sludge.

Will Datsun's Ceremony Suit Tennesseans to a T?

By William Serrin
New York Times Service

SMYRNA, Tenn. — The boys in Detroit are not going to believe this. Marvin Runyon, an old Detroit, one of those real auto men who started on the assembly line, was sitting in his office, a converted Air Force barracks, and pondering management techniques. Should the workers at the new plant do calisthenics for 15 minutes before work? Should the new plant give workers their pay only partly in wages and the rest in bonuses if quality and productivity meet expectations? And the company's insistence on no inspections, the notion that good workers perform to expectations, that inspections are unnecessary — will this work in America?

A 37-year veteran of the Nissan Motor Co., Mr. Runyon, 65, retired in June, 1980, after a distinguished career that saw him direct two plants, help to build eight others, and end as a vice president. Now he is president of the Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp. USA. In Smyrna, an essentially rural town of 8,600 people, 15 miles (25 kilometers) southeast of Nashville, Mr. Runyon is directing an invasion — construction of a \$500-million truck plant where Nissan will produce as many as 180,000 Datsun light trucks a year. Foreign Experiment. Moreover, Nissan intends to import at least some of its highly acclaimed Japanese manufacturing methods as well. It appears that the plant will be an experiment in foreign investment and foreign methods.

About 2,200 American workers will be employed in the new facility. The plant, eagerly sought by the state and generously subsidized by city, county and state, is expected to provide \$77 million a year to the Smyrna area in increased personal income and \$60 million in increased retail sales.

The Japanese have had a demonstration that the civility and communal attitudes said to characterize their manufacturing system are generally absent in U.S. labor relations.

and its capacity from 10,000 units to 15,000 units a month. The town of Smyrna clearly welcomes this invasion. "The plant is the best thing since 7-Up," a Smyrna real estate agent said. The local editor, Mason Tucker, who puts out The Rutherford Courier, said of the Japanese: "These people will wind up causing us to think more about the wrong things we do, help us to do things right, and to feel proud about ourselves." Standing by a carton of horseshoes, Doc Delight, a clerk at the Smyrna Feed Mill, said, "It's great. It will bring jobs. A lot of people need jobs."

However, the Japanese have also been treated to a demonstration that the civility and communal attitudes said to characterize their manufacturing system are generally absent in U.S. labor relations. In February, at an elaborate ground-breaking ceremony, 1,500 construction workers, angry be-

cause the prime contractor is a nonunion company, invaded the tent at the construction site, shouting hostile words and even racial epithets. "It was the most embarrassing thing I've ever seen in my life," said the city clerk, Mike Woods. And how will Japanese methods go over in mid-state Tennessee? Mr. Runyon said that his subordinates were divided over whether to ask American

workers to do group exercises before work. He said that executives would soon journey to a resort in a mountain fastness to discuss such questions with experts on Japanese and U.S. working methods. The company would just as soon not have a union at the plant, but when the work force is assembled, beginning late this year, it is clear that United Auto Workers organizers will descend upon this valley. Will the union accept the Nissan workers' management techniques? To do so might subordinate the union, make it less important in the operation of the plant. Many Tennesseans are not receptive to unions. Expressing the view of many Smyrna residents, Mr. Tucker said, "I think the shenanigans at the ground-breaking ceremony set organized labor back 25 years." Mr. Woods said: "I think if management is sensitive and treats its workers right, there is no need for a union." At first glance, it might seem that Smyrna is a curious location for the Nissan plant. It is more or less a collection of houses and one-story businesses

thrown up in the sun along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks. It is the kind of place that Americans have gladly left. But in several ways, the decision to put the plant here is typical of the decisions for commercial and industrial development that have occurred in America in two decades. Nissan, which received bids from 39 states for the plant, settled on Georgia or Tennessee partly because a plant there would be centrally located for customers across the country. The truck components from Japan or other Nissan facilities abroad can be shipped from the Pacific Coast by train. Highway transportation, site condition, available labor pool and favorable local financing offered further advantages.

Thus, Nissan announced in October that it had selected the Smyrna site, purchasing 650 acres for as much as \$8,000 an acre. The company hopes to begin production by August, 1983. Mr. Runyon is extremely optimistic about the plant, in large part because he has been so impressed by Japanese methods and manners. Before the plant opens, 250 to 300 key employees will be sent at state expense to Japan for two to three months to observe Nissan methods at its plant in Kyushu. When they return they will train the assembly workers that Nissan will eventually hire. It has always been the belief in Detroit that almost anyone, regardless of training or skill, could perform auto assembly work. "Not in this plant," Mr. Runyon insisted. He said he was in full charge of the Smyrna operation, reporting directly to the Nissan president in Japan. But Nissan has sent in two Japanese vice presidents, one to direct engineering, another to observe quality control. These are two areas the company felt it must keep a careful eye on.

NP Up. Although the U.S. economy is the first three years this year than in any year in almost three years, Commerce Department, Page 13.

U.S. Policy Shift Appears to Give Israel Some Latitude in Lebanon

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A basic change in the attitude of the United States toward Israeli military action in Lebanon appears to have given a new flexibility to Israel's army and air force, which have been busy recently with air strikes and ground assaults against Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanese territory.

The Carter administration used to criticize Israel publicly for the attacks, especially the air strikes, which have caused what Lebanese authorities have described as extensive civilian casualties. But the Reagan administration has adopted the view — made clear during Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s visit to Jerusalem on April 6 — that Israel has a legitimate interest in keeping its northern border free of potential terrorists, and that it must decide itself how best to accomplish that.

From the Haig talks, Israeli officials were left with the impression that they would no longer be taken to task by Washington for using U.S.-made weapons in Lebanon, providing their action did not upset any diplomatic initiatives for ending the fighting between Syrian troops and Lebanese Christians.

The United States did not want any Israeli intervention against Syrian troops while the State Department was pressing Syria, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, France and the Vatican to try to stop the battles, which have involved intensive artillery shelling in and near Beirut and around the Christian city of Zahlé.

But Israelis said they were also led to believe that should diplomatic efforts fail, Washington might tolerate direct Israeli confrontation of Syrian forces. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin observed repeatedly after Mr. Haig's visit that the U.S. assessment of the Syrian role in Lebanon had undergone a fundamental revision and that the United States no longer considered Syria a stabilizing peacekeeping force amid the turmoil of the Lebanese civil war.

What impact the more permissive U.S. stance might have on the Israeli military posture in Lebanon remains unclear, however. Brig.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Gen. Yaakov Even, spokesman for the Israeli forces, said that if such a new attitude existed, he doubted that it would affect the small-scale, hit-and-run attacks that are the mainstay of Israeli operations. But he speculated that moves with U.S.-made aircraft and other weapons — whose uses are limited under U.S. law — could be influenced.

With U.S. pressure relaxed, divisions within Israeli ranks have grown more pronounced. Some political and military leaders were reported recently by Zeev Schiff, the military correspondent of the newspaper Haaretz, to favor direct intervention against Syrian forces in northern Lebanon, while others, including Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zipori, supported the more moderate approach of continued small-scale attacks on Palestinian guerrillas.

Israeli tactics against terrorists beyond its borders have gone through three phases, Gen. Even said: "In the late '50s and early '60s, a retaliation policy was executed against Arab states. We could not accept Arab excuses that the terrorists were there and nobody could govern them or rein them. We took action against the states."

The technique was not applicable in Lebanon because the civil war broke out in 1975, however, because the central government lost

control of the countryside, becoming too weak to expel the guerrillas even if Israel had forced it into wanting to. For a time, Gen. Even said, Israel adopted a policy of sitting quietly and not retaliating.

"We became the good Boy Scouts of the Middle East," Gen. Even said. "When you do not retaliate, you just suffer; the world loves you. You are the permanent underdog." But it creates domestic political problems, he said, alleging that "it is hard to explain why you do not retaliate when you are being murdered."

In March, 1978, when terrorists from Lebanon landed on an Israeli beach, commanded by a taxi and two buses, and killed 35 and wounded 80 with automatic-weapons fire, the Israeli Army invaded and occupied southern Lebanon, clearing out the guerrilla strongholds there until a United Nations peacekeeping force was assigned to the region.

The UN troops now patrol a band of territory separated from the Israeli border by a narrow strip that is in the hands of an Israeli-supplied militia led by Lebanese Maj. Saad Haddad. In addition, Israel is providing weapons to Christians in the north of Lebanon, a military source has confirmed.

Effective Aggression
The 1978 massacre and other major terrorist attacks led to the third phase of Israeli tactics, the one now in force: "We are on the offensive," Gen. Even explained. "We are the aggressors. We are penetrating the so-called border of the so-called sovereign state of Lebanon, and we go after them wherever they hide."

"They have to be on the defensive, and they don't have one moment to rest. They can't afford to assemble. They can't afford to sleep twice successively in the same bed, in the same village. They have to keep on the move. They have to surround themselves with guards. Is it effective? Yes, it's effective. It's the most effective method."

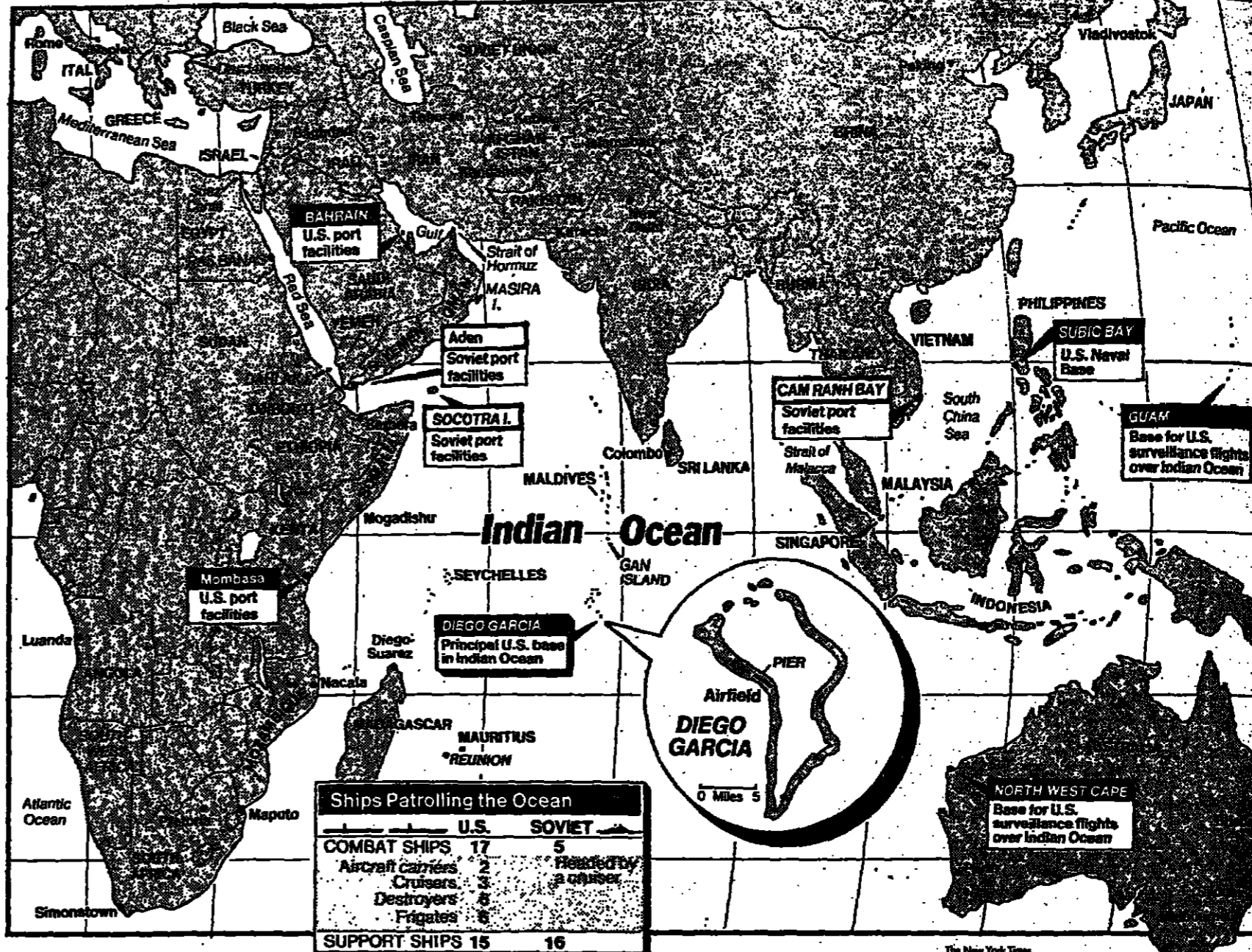
Numerous actions have been announced recently, and many more have been undertaken clandestinely, he said: "Only a very small proportion of these raids inside Lebanon are being publicized or announced."

Among them were Thursday's attack by Israeli jets on a guerrilla camp at Ras el-Ain, three miles south of Tyre, following an abortive attempt by two terrorists to cross into Israel by balloon. The balloon was shot down just inside Lebanon, and Israeli troops killed the terrorists on the ground. A week earlier, jets hit the Ras-a-Sadat area, eight miles north of Sidon.

The previous night, troops raided a Palestinian camp southwest of Aarab Salim, destroying two Soviet-made T-34 tanks, while gunboats pounded coastal targets.

These "preventive military actions," as the army's news releases call them, have apparently generated some skepticism within the military, according to the newspaper Yediot Ahrotot. "The damage to the terrorists is minimal, while every Israeli action teaches them valuable lessons that will cause difficulties during future actions," the paper wrote in paraphrasing the skeptics' arguments.

This school of thought, the paper reported, favors "massive actions using drastic means, even though they are bound to lead to sharp denunciations by the nations of the world." It remains to be seen, however, whether the new U.S. position will lead to a shift in Israeli tactics toward such massive actions.



U.S. Challenges Soviet Advances With Naval Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. use of bases have been signed with Australia, Kenya, Somalia and Oman.

U.S. B-52s have begun regular flights over the Indian Ocean from bases in Guam and Australia. A new surveillance satellite monitoring the ocean was launched late in March. Discussions are continuing on a new military assistance package for Pakistan, a key state in any military plan for the Gulf.

South Africa, which commands the southwestern approach to the ocean, has expressed its hopes of renewing military links to the United States. It is still unclear how the United States regards the signals.

Sudan and Israel, which have access to the Red Sea, have declared

their readiness to let U.S. forces use bases under certain circumstances.

The Soviet Union has suggested that it is reducing forces in the region, though U.S. sources dispute this. "We are pulling back some of our ships," said Yuri Velikanov, a senior Soviet diplomat in the Seychelles, as close as any Russian can get to Diego Garcia. "We want the lowest possible profile and we do not want to be provocative in view of the American buildup."

Naval supremacy is only part of the story. A U.S. ambassador to an Indian Ocean country pointed out that the strategic balance sheet must take account of the 85,000 air and ground forces that the Soviet Union has in Afghanistan.

It is a short flight by jet from Kandahar in Afghanistan to the

Strait of Hormuz. Western strategists say the Soviet forces in Afghanistan are capable of spearheading a strike at Iran and the Gulf.

There are also about 13,000 Cuban troops as well as a much smaller number of Russians and East Germans in Ethiopia.

Militaristic Intruder

As the United States has moved ahead in the naval competition, the Soviet Union has in the last few months mounted a propaganda campaign portraying America as a militaristic intruder into the Indian Ocean vacuum left by Britain's withdrawal from bases east of Suez a decade ago.

In daily broadcasts and streams of press releases, the Russians condemn the United States for sponsoring international conferences on force reduction and demilitarization of the ocean.

A 45-member United Nations committee on the Indian Ocean was to have held a conference this summer in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to discuss the creation of a zone of peace in the area. At a meeting in New York in March, the Western members of the committee, represented by Australia, made it clear that "the present atmosphere is not conducive" to convening a conference this year.

The United States has also issued an appeal by Madagascar for a meeting of world leaders about the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union has endorsed both the UN conference and the Madagascar proposal. But the Russians show no signs of abandoning the footholds that they have gained in the last four years. All are in the northwest of the region near the Red Sea and the Gulf outlets through which most Middle Eastern oil flows on its way to Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

Submarine Pens

In addition to installation at Socotral, an island in the Arabian Sea, the Russians are building bases on Perim and the Dahlak Archipelago, islands belonging to Ethiopia. Perim is at the mouth of the Red Sea, southeast of Dahlak. They also have the use of the old British port of Aden in Southern Yemen.

The most advanced construction, according to Western intelligence experts, is being carried out in the Dahlak islands off the Eritrean port of Massawa. The Soviet Union has reportedly built submarine pens as well as missile repair and storage silos similar to the ones in Berbera before the Russians were expelled by Somalia in 1977.

The large floating dock that the Soviet Union had in Berbera has been towed to Socotral. Western intelligence sources report that Soviet vessels spend long periods tied up there in apparent efforts to save fuel while showing the flag. The voyage of Soviet warships to the Indian Ocean from either Vladivostok in the Pacific or from ports on the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal is very long and costly.

Soviet Warships

In the last 20 years, as the Russians expanded their navy and gained worldwide capability, they relied heavily on resupplying their vessels at sea since few friendly ports were available. As with their fishing fleets, their warships were attended by shuttling tenders and supply ships. In the Indian Ocean, such procedures are still necessary. Except for the base facilities in Southern Yemen and Ethiopia, there are few hospitable ports available to Soviet warships in the area.

On the long trip from Vladivostok, the Soviet Navy has only one large port — at Cam Ranh Bay in

Vietnam — available for major repairs or storage of strategic equipment. In the Indian Ocean, Soviet warships call at times at ports in India, Sri Lanka and Mauritius, but services there are limited. In addition, Sri Lanka and India bar ships carrying nuclear weapons.

In the past, the Russians have tried hard to obtain bases in Madagascar and the Maldives. Three years ago, they approached the Maldives about leasing the former British port on the southernmost island of Gan, 500 kilometers north of Diego Garcia. According to South Asian diplomats, the Russians said they wanted to rent the island for their fishing fleet.

The Islamic government in the Maldives rejected the Soviet offer, saying they were seeking entry into the nonaligned movement and wanted to use Gan as a tourist complex.

Meanwhile, French officials on the Indian Ocean island of Reunion say they believe that the Russians still have hopes of acquiring Diego-Snarez, a base that France evacuated in northern Madagascar after the island became

Saudis Seek OPEC Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

might reduce production or increase the prices at any time. Sheikh Yamani dismissed on Sunday the contentions of a number of oil experts that the high oil prices could prompt adjustment by consuming countries and reduce the power of the exporters. This has been advanced as another reason why Saudi Arabia, with the most oil, would seek price moderation.

"That is wishful thinking," said Sheikh Yamani. "Ask any economist who knows about the energy problems." The Saudi minister expressed doubt that an agreement could be reached at the OPEC session on May 25. But he said that "between now and the 25th of May, I hope that the price will weaken further and we'll be in a position to make a deal with our colleagues in OPEC."

Regarding implementation of a formula for long-term OPEC pricing, which has been devised in part by Sheikh Yamani, he said: "I think it will take an action on their part to come down in their prices. I don't expect the formula to be implemented in '81, maybe sometime in '82."

On the subject of the AWACS, Sheikh Yamani maintained that they should be sold — "the sooner, the better" — as part of an announced package including other air equipment.

"Do you understand that it is so essential for the security of the Saudis, that your interest in Saudi Arabia makes it essential to you to give it to us," Sheikh Yamani asked rhetorically. He declined, however, to link the sale of the weapons to oil prices or production.

Foreign Trips Barred For Zambia Unionists

LUSAKA, Zambia — The government has banned travel outside the country by union leaders, accusing them of creating "disharmony in the country." The travel ban was imposed on the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions after its leaders refused to attend a weekend meeting with Basil Kabwe, labor and social services minister.

independent. The fortified commands a strategic char through which supertankers, while carrying oil to Europe, valuable to the Soviet Union in financing what their diplomats see as a leading Soviet objective in Indian Ocean — support of Iranian struggles in Africa, especially those challenging South Africa's white minority government.

Major Benefactor

Until now, the government of Madagascar, while relying heavily on Soviet military aid, refused to turn over Diego-Snarez to any foreign power. France, which remains Madagascar's major benefactor, reports that this solve may evaporate in light of desperate problems confronting the government of President Didier Ratsiraka.

French officials say there are severe food shortages, tribal conflict and hunger in many parts of the island, threatening a change in policy. The French have been one of the United States to contribute food and funds.

The Soviet Union also maintains close relations with Mozambique. After a recent South African raid into Mozambique, three Soviet warships arrived in Maputo to show the flag.

In contrast with the few states that the Soviet Union has assembled, the United States put together a chain of military bases in the last 16 months.

The U.S. strategy, formulated by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser and the Joint Chiefs of Staff in November, 1979, provides for modernization of Diego Garcia, well as for the acquisition of and forward staging and stock installations along the African Asian coast. Before the build the only permanent U.S. base in the Indian Ocean aside from Diego Garcia was at Bahrain.

Since then, several hundred million dollars have been earmarked to improve installations at Di Garcia, the Kenyan port of Mombasa, Berbera in Somalia, Eyl Ras Bamas, and two areas in Oman.

Tomorrow: Filling the power vacuum left by the British.

Doctors Report Brady Setback

WASHINGTON — James Brady, the White House press secretary who was shot in the head during the assassination attempt on President Reagan March 30, experienced a high temperature, a rash during the weekend, probably in reaction to medication, White House said Monday.

A medical expert said that a sublethal medication was started the night Monday night and Mr. Brady's temperature declined. Doctors had said, however, that Mr. Brady, 40, was making remarkable progress.

Monday's medical status corrected a White House report last week that Mr. Brady had taken off all medication. The doctors said he continued to receive anti-seizure and anti-hypertensive drugs to prevent swelling of the brain.

S. Loan to Morocco

CASABLANCA, Morocco — The United States has granted a \$100-million loan to Morocco for the purchase of American wheat. Moroccan crops have been damaged by a long drought, it said.

Hostilities In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

traded artillery rounds with Christian embalmers in Marjayoun. Meanwhile, a debate continued in Israel over whether Israel should intervene more forcefully in the fighting in Beirut and Zahlé between the Syrians and Lebanese Phalangists.

Israel says it has limited its support of the Christians in the north to supplying "the means and the equipment to guard their lives." The Israeli Army has denied that army advisers are in northern Lebanon.

Military sources said Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who is also defense minister, has been restraining the northern commander, Lt. Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, from providing more direct assistance to the Phalangists so that they could link up with Maj. Haddad's forces in the south in a pincer movement to expel the Syrians.

Gen. Ben-Gal, in an interview in the Hebrew daily Davar, was sharply critical of the government for failing to adopt a tougher policy on Lebanon. He said he would like to see "full-out Israeli support for the Christians now fighting with their backs to the wall, to enable them to liberate Lebanon from the Syrian conqueror." He maintained that "it is in Israel's interest to have a Christian Lebanon free of the Syrian Army."

Thatcher, Fahd Said to Discuss Mideast Conflict

United Press International

RIVADH — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Monday with Saudi Arabia's chief political figure, Crown Prince Fahd, and discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and the potential Soviet threat to the region, diplomatic sources said.

A second round of discussions between the two leaders was expected also to deal with means of increasing defense capabilities of the Gulf states to counter any threat of Soviet intervention in the area that could obstruct the flow of oil to the industrialized world.

Mrs. Thatcher, who arrived to a warm welcome on Sunday, is on a Gulf tour that is scheduled to take her to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

Diplomatic sources said Mrs. Thatcher is concerned mainly with boosting cooperation in various fields between Europe and the wealthy Gulf states, while the states of the region are seeking to convince Britain to exert more pressure within the European Economic Community toward a European-initiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The visit comes shortly before Britain assumes chairmanship of the 10-nation European Economic Community in July.

Storms Kill 51 in India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Storms in four Indian states killed 51 persons over the weekend, according to press reports Monday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Spanish Army Said to Praise Coup Leaders

United Press International

MADRID — The officers who attempted to overthrow Spain's democratic government are considered "true patriots and men of honor" by the army, according to documents published Monday.

The documents, printed by the newspaper Diario 16, indicated that the armed forces might rebel if there are heavy sentences when the officers — who were considered by army officers not to have planned well — face courts-martial later this year for their roles in the failed Feb. 23 coup.

Diarlo 16 did not say where it got the documents, which sum up the reaction of army officers to the seizure of the Cortes building by Civil Guard Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina and the mobilization of forces in eastern Spain by Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch of the army.

Yugoslav Students Back in Classes After Riots

The Associated Press

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — High school students went back to class Monday and Pristina University students started examinations despite the continuation of a state of emergency in this southern city, where Albanian nationalist riots last month left 11 persons dead and 260 injured. Paramilitary patrols were on guard against disturbances.

The riots broke out when student protests over living conditions took on nationalist overtones. Some demonstrators called for a union of Kosovo province and neighboring Albania.

Pristina is the capital of Kosovo, Yugoslavia's poorest province and an area of tension between Serbs and the majority ethnic Albanians, who contend that the Serbs have always had more than their share of political and economic power.

U.S. Wants Accord on Namibia, Crocker Says

Reuters

LAGOS — Chester A. Crocker, the Reagan administration's emissary to Africa, said Monday that the United States wanted an agreement on independence for South-West Africa (Namibia), but only if there were an international basis for it.

Mr. Crocker, assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, made the comment as he arrived for talks with Nigerian officials as part of an 11-nation African tour.

The United States is serious, Mr. Crocker said, about finding out whether a negotiated solution is possible for the territory, administered by South Africa. "There is no point in our beating our heads against the wall," he said. "If there is no basis for a settlement, we are not going to engage in it."

W. German Jail Death Sparks More Violence

United Press International

BONN — Protesters hurled gasoline bombs at two vehicles in the center of Düsseldorf Monday as disorders continued in reaction to the death of a jailed terrorist hunger striker.

A Molotov cocktail burned out an automobile in the Ruhr capital and another was thrown at a jeep, but did not ignite, police said. These acts followed widespread violence on Sunday, and police said they feared the country faces a new wave of terrorism that could rival that begun by the Beader-Meinhold gang 13 years ago.

The demonstrators have been protesting the death in a Hamburg jail Thursday of Sigurd Debus, 38, a convicted bomber and bank robber who fasted for 64 days to demand prisoner-of-war status for terrorist convicts.

Supreme Court Lets Los Angeles Stop Busing

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist has decided to let the Los Angeles Unified School District go ahead, at least for the time being, with the dismantling of its mandatory busing program. More than 7,000 children in the program were returning to their neighborhood schools Monday.

But Justice Rehnquist held open the possibility that he might order busing back into effect later this week. In his order Sunday, he stated that he was neither granting nor rejecting a last-minute plea by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to keep busing in effect.

Instead he ordered the Los Angeles school district to file a written response by Wednesday to the NAACP, which contended that abandoning busing would significantly increase segregation in Los Angeles public schools. The justice, who considered the matter for seven hours, said he was unable to rule on the matter in such a short time.

Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



COGNAC COURVOISIER

سكزا من الاجل

skie, Brown Deny rter Commitment Saudi Arms Sale

swald Johnston
Times Service

OTON — Two top of-
Carter administration
firmed the statement of
y State Alexander M.
the Reagan adminis-
sionally honored a com-
mittee by its predecessor
ed to expand the jet
ity of the F-15 jet
audi Arabia's air force.

a Senate appropriations subcom-
mittee March 26.
In their April 1 letter to Sen.
Levin, however, Mr. Brown and
Mr. Muskie said the incoming
Reagan team wanted to make the
decision on its own and that, as a
consequence, the Carter State and
Defense departments told the
Saudis no decision would be made
until after Mr. Reagan's inaugura-
tion Jan. 20.

Independent Decision

"Thus the Carter administration
indicated its views on this matter
to its successors, but neither bound
the American government nor pre-
cluded the new administration
from doing its own evaluation of
the sale and reaching an independ-
ent decision — which the Reagan
administration did," Mr. Brown and
Mr. Muskie wrote.

On the question of the AWACS
planes, which have aroused fierce
opposition from the Israelis and
their supporters in Washington, a
senior official of the Carter admin-
istration said Friday that no deci-
sion was reached before Jan. 20.
"Our military people were pretty
clear that the AWACS was the
one," said this former official who
did not wish to be identified. "But
we weren't so sure that it shouldn't
be the Hawkeye." The less sophis-
ticated E-2C Hawkeye surveillance
plane is in the Israeli arsenal, but it
has nothing approaching the sur-
veillance range and accuracy of the
AWACS.

"Some of us were prepared" to
take on the verbal abuse that was
attached in some quarters to the
sale, the former official said, "and
let the new administration get the
credit. But they didn't want that.
They were too suspicious. And un-
der those circumstances, we didn't
insist on tossing it into their laps."
"But they wanted it tossed into
their laps. And that's where it is.
And it turns out to be a hand
grenade."

As it now stands, nearly half the
Senate is on record against the
Saudi purchase and it may not be
presented to Congress for action
until after Israel's June 30 elec-
tions, if then.

Political Reasons
sion of who made the
selling the F-15 equip-
AWACS planes is be-
cause for domestic polit-
While foreign policy
both parties see com-
mons for granting arms
on the oil-rich king-
doms are extremely im-
portant politically. The Israeli
opposes the sale,
said last month that he
ed the proposal with
rown and Mr. Muskie
Carter was stuck in
the administration) should
offer to do it. They
launched the football
scene," Mr. Haig told

riots
elfast
ined from Page 1)
a meeting "would be
s, who was elected to
parliament in a by-elec-
tion, has vowed to contin-
ue the strike to the death
British grant his de-
lan Paisley, a hard-line
stant leader, asserted
hatcher's government
red to make any com-
o get Mr. Sands to
fast.
RA men know that the
of Northern Ireland do
the British Army to do
he said at a rally Sun-
They will defend them-
lose to militant Protest-
ants reported that
on a war footing," but
to confirmation from
Defense Association,
of the Protestant street
group claims it can
men and is known to
antial arms caches
sovereign. Police re-
ports say bombs and
Monday in searches
stant Shankill section

i Softens
on Report
b Collision
Associated Press
Premier Zenko
Monday that before
next month with Presi-
he hopes to see a pre-
of the U.S. investi-
the collision between a
r-powered submarine
freighter.
Ts comment at a com-
ing of the Japanese
was seen as a warning
position, which asked
interim report on the
the final report is not
the talks begin May 7
ze want to know why
ne, the George Wash-
not try to rescue sur-
e collision April 9 and
ted States did not ac-
its involvement until
day. The Japanese
Maru sank and two
still missing.
government and Presi-
t himself are acting to
olve this incident.
that we fully under-
appreciate this," Mr.
s understanding and
in mind, I look for-
sults of the investiga-
conveyed to the Japa-
efore the Japan-U.S.
s as desired, and the
of trust existing be-
and the United States
sured," he added.



A DeKalb County ambulance and police leaving the banks of the South River, where a couple had found the body of the 24th black youth slain in the area in the last 21 months.

Body of 24th Slain Black Youth Pulled From River Near Atlanta

ATLANTA — For the fourth time in six weeks, the body of a young black male has been pulled from one of the area's rivers — the apparent new dumping grounds being used by the killer or killers who have taken the lives of 24 young blacks in the past 21 months.

The badly decomposed body of Joseph Bell, 15, who had been missing since March 2, was discovered by a couple Sunday in "an isolated and very inaccessible" section of the South River in suburban DeKalb County, authorities said.
Dick Hand, the DeKalb public safety commissioner, said authorities were treating the case as a homicide. Officials said the body may have been in the river for several weeks.
The youth, who lived in the same neighborhood as two other victims, was last seen at a restaurant, where he occasionally worked. Richard Harp, the manager of the restaurant, has told police that on the day after the youth was last seen, he received a telephone call from someone claiming to be Joseph who said, "I'm almost dead."
Authorities have speculated that the killer or killers may have started dumping the victims in rivers to wash away any clues that might have been found in examining the bodies.

Haig's Political Troubles Worry Europe

(Continued from Page 1)
is and South African issues — both of which concern Europe highly.

A British official indicated that Mr. Haig's trip to the Middle East was designed to provide an occasion for the top U.S. diplomat to tilt U.S. policy toward a more open-minded position on the Palestinians — who are perceived in the Middle East and in Europe as a key element for stability.

The idea behind the trip, as described by European sources, was to blur the Reagan administration's hard emphasis on the Soviet threat and admit that it is interrelated with local problems.

This possible departure in U.S. policy apparently was discussed by Mr. Haig with the British, French and West German foreign ministers when they visited Washington in February and March. The three men first discussed a European approach to Mr. Haig at a private meeting in Bonn before their successive trips to Washington.

While Mr. Haig's subsequent Middle East trip produced hints of this evolution, the British source said, European officials were disappointed because Mr. Haig refrained from moving as far as he had apparently intended.

Mr. Haig's caution is explained, the source said, by his deference to mounting opposition in Washington. Strong conservative factions in Congress and in some White House circles reportedly fear he is trying to fix policy too fast.

Several European officials speculated that Mr. Haig moved very fast in the Reagan administration's early days in order to pre-empt opposition in some critical foreign policy areas, and they believe he calculated correctly.

"It will harm Reagan badly now if he is seen to disavow men and policies to which his administration already is committed," a British diplomat said.

But he said that Mr. Haig badly needs a gesture of President Reagan's renewed confidence to fully restore his initial credibility at home and abroad.

The Reagan administration vowed to end rivalry in the executive branch, and officials deny that it is being revived. But European newspapers have started to report on the unprecedented delays in the appointments of second-rank policy-makers and ambassadors. Mr. Haig has been publicly at odds with other powerful figures in the Reagan administration, notably at the Pentagon and on the National Security Council.

Operational Control
To European approval, Mr. Haig obtained operational control over many foreign policy issues when the chairmanships of the all-important interagency groups were taken away from the National Security Council and assigned to the State Department.

"We are counting on State as our horse," a West German parliamentarian said, noting the presence there of Walter J. Stoessel, a former ambassador to Bonn and now the undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Lawrence S. Eagleberger, who has been nominated to be assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

A similar French analysis, circulating among influential officials, divides the Reagan administration into two camps. The "pragmatists" or "moderate conservatives" — led by Mr. Haig — are concentrated in

the State Department. They tend to be former associates of Henry A. Kissinger, undisciplined, flexible and ready to build European-sought compromises into policy.

Second Camp
The second camp, in this view, has more extremist attitudes, toward both the Soviet Union and the allies. Its leading members include two conservative Republican senators, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and John G. Tower of Texas; Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser; Navy Secretary John Lehman; Richard Perle, an international security affairs official; and Fred C. Ikle, nominated to be undersecretary of defense for policy.

They are inclined to be dismissive of European concerns that conflict with their single-minded concern with Soviet military power, the French analyst said.

This division in approach and emphasis was underscored by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger's recent strong statements in Europe about arms control.

Mr. Weinberger insisted that there could not be any resumption of arms control talks as long as there were Soviet "threats of violence or intimidation" around Poland. Mr. Haig and European officials generally make no such link and favor arms talks with the Russians together with the planned NATO buildup of tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Mr. Weinberger's remarks were unsettling, while Mr. Haig's position is viewed by some European officials as vital to preserve the political alignments in several countries, particularly West Germany.

Responding to these frictions and the concern about Mr. Haig, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher last week took the unusual step of publicly lauding the secretary of state: "It is definitely a good thing that someone who is familiar with Europe and most particularly with the alliance, with the European partners and their problems, is in a position of top responsibility for United States foreign policy."

Post Blames Editors for Fabricated Story

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A fabricated story in The Washington Post that won a Pulitzer Prize was published because of the inexcusable failure of editors to do their jobs, the newspaper has concluded.

In a report to readers in Sunday editions, The Post said the invented story of an 8-year-old heroin addict got in the newspaper because of "the failure of a system that, in another industry, might be called quality control. On newspapers, it is called editing."

The story, "Jimmy's World," was awarded the prize in the feature category on April 13. Two days later, the reporter who wrote it, Janet Cooke, admitted the fabrication, returned the prize and resigned.

"It was a complete systems failure, and there's no excuse for it," said Bill Green, the newspaper's ombudsman. At The Post, the ombudsman acts as an advocate for the readers.

Major Flaw
One of the major flaws, Mr. Green concluded, was that Miss Cooke was promised anonymity for her sources and was never forced to disclose them to her editors.

Miss Cooke's editors "should have asked tough questions ... And every staffer who had a serious doubt about Jimmy had an unavoidable responsibility to pursue it, hard," Mr. Green concluded.

Mr. Green also concluded that "this business of trusting reporters absolutely goes too far. Clearly it did in this case ... Editors have to insist on knowing and verifying. That's one of the big reasons they hold their jobs."

The ombudsman noted that doubts of other reporters and first-line editors never reached senior editors. "While editors repeatedly talked about their trust in reporters, the trust apparently applies only to written stories, not to reporters' opinions," he said. "Otherwise, somebody with authority would have heard something about those persistent doubts on the Cooke story and would have investigated."

Executive Editor
Benjamin C. Bradlee, The Post's executive editor, told Mr. Green that "nobody ever came in and said, 'I have doubts about the story' — before or after publication — and nobody said someone else had misgivings about the story."

The Post, "given its competitive nature, may very well have unwittingly encouraged [Miss Cooke's] success and thereby hastened her failure," Mr. Green wrote. "Hers was an aberration that grew in fertile ground, according to one reporter. That's close to the mark."
After the story was published

last September. District of Columbia police and Mayor Marion Barry said they did not believe it was true. Police and social agencies hunted for the child but could not find him.

The criticism caused The Post to go into what Bob Woodward, the assistant managing editor, called "its Watergate mode: protect the source and back the reporter."

"To believe that this mistake, big as it was, challenges the honesty of any other story in The Post or any other newspaper is overreaching," Mr. Green said. "It won't wash. There is no evidence whatsoever that this kind of thing is tolerated at this paper. To overreach the other way, if this experience tightens discipline in the news process, it may have done some good."

In an interview on the CBS Morning News on Monday, Mr. Green said cooperation with his

work as ombudsman was "overwhelming," including from The Post's publisher, Donald Graham, who had written two congratulatory notes to Miss Cooke.

Mr. Green said 26 American newspapers have ombudsmen. "Do I think reader representatives should be involved in the process? Absolutely. Absolutely," Mr. Green said. "It is one manifestation of two-way conversations, two-way dialogue."

Marcos Foes to Consult Rebels on Vote

New York Times Service
MANILA — Leading opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos plan to get in touch with leaders of the Muslim insurgency in the southern Philippines to discuss the possibility of joining forces in the June 16 presidential election, according to a former senator.

Four former senators, who planned the opposition campaign against Mr. Marcos at a four-day meeting in Tokyo, approved the proposals to be made to Nur Misuari, the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, the Muslim rebel group.

Salvador Laurel, a former senator who has announced his availability to run against Mr. Marcos, met with former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who has lived in Boston for the last year after having spent seven years as a political prisoner in the Philippines. They were joined by former Sens. Lorenzo Tanada and Ernesto Maceda.

Mr. Aquino is scheduled to fly to Riyadh this week to invite Mr. Misuari to join the opposition in its attempt to defeat Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Laurel said Sunday that the opposition was offering the Muslim minority genuine autonomy based on an agreement signed in Tripoli in 1976, "but with a few modifications." The Moro Nation-

al Liberation Front says that the Marcos government has violated the Tripoli accord, an agreement in principle on the formation of an autonomous region in the southern Philippines for the Muslim minority.

Reagan Policy
Mr. Laurel said Mr. Aquino will also go to Washington to discuss the opposition's plans. "The Reagan administration is keeping its lines open to us," he added.

In the last year, many political blocs in the Philippines have moved under the umbrella of the United Democratic Opposition fighting Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement. The opposition group has approved a platform that holds out some concessions to the radical left, which is composed of workers and students.

Mr. Aquino is also known to advocate total amnesty for Muslim and Communist insurgents as well

Greek Ends Cairo Visit
CAIRO — Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece has ended a four-day visit to Egypt after signing bilateral agreements, the Middle East News Agency reported. After a meeting with President Anwar Sadat, he returned to Greece on Monday, the agency said.

70,000 Threatened by Floods in Somalia

Reuters
MOGADISHU, Somalia — At least 10,000 people will die in the next few days in central Somalia, which has been hit by its worst floods in years, unless a rescue operation is launched immediately, Red Cross officials said Monday.

The flash floods in Hirran province, which have followed months of drought, threaten the lives of 40,000 Somalis and more than 30,000 refugees from the Ethiopian-administered Ogaden, the officials said.

"The situation cannot be more serious. Even if we can take some order out, there will be at least 10,000 deaths in the next few days unless massive emergency relief ef-

orts are launched immediately," said Andre Gosselin, a Canadian Red Cross doctor.

Dr. Gosselin, who had just returned to Mogadishu from the stricken area, said the floods began six days ago and have already caused a disaster of major proportions.

He said four refugee camps have been cut off and at the worst hit, Cocaney camp 18 kilometers (11 miles) from the district capital of Belet Uen, three quarters of the camp is under water up to 2 meters (6 feet) deep.

Dr. Gosselin said about 10,000 refugees in Cocaney and nearby flooded camps could only escape

by wading for several kilometers through water hiding deep gullies and acacia thorns. "It will be impossible for the children and the sick to make it," he said.

The authorities in Belet Uen had ordered a partial evacuation of its 40,000 population as waters from the swollen Shebeli River threatened to wash away the last bridge leading out of the town, he added.

Ad officials said only two boats were available in the area, and Tom Barnes, a senior official under the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, said his organization was investigating the possibility of trucking boats into the area to evacuate camps.



WHEN YOU TELL 'EM BACK HOME HOW YOU "REINED" IN IRELAND, SAVE SOME IRISH POUNDS ON THE CALL.

The Irish have a way of making you feel like a queen. They put you up in one of their ancient castles. Invite you to lavish medieval banquets at night. And show you the most beautiful countryside in the world by day—in a jaunty cart, no less (with you holding the reins). But before you share it all with the folks back home, check out these pound-saving tips.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many

countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.



Reach out and touch someone

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAES • STAYVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Elevator
FLAMERS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261 71 71

CARAVEL HOTEL ATHENS
Next to Athens Hilton Hotel! the 100% Fireproof new Hotel with 416 rooms and 55 Luxury Suites.
The only hotel in Greece with Full Fireproof System, Aluminium Doors to all Bedrooms, and Halls. Also Mini Bar to every room. Ideal for conference, meetings facilities, Banquet functions etc.
11 Rooms for 1000, 500, 250, 100 and 50 persons all with Heating and Air Conditioning. Indoor and Outdoor Swimming Pool with Snack Bar with excellent view of Athens and Acropolis. Fully equipped Health Studio, Sauna, Discotheque. Round the clock Room Service. 3 Restaurants, 5 Bars.
Special discount for Groups, Incentives, Conventions and Special packages. 100% earthquake proof.
INSTANT RESERVATION CONFIRMATION Through: Swissair, Hellenic Interconvention System, Austrian Airlines, Iberia, Pan America, KLM, TUI, Etex: American International Hotel Repr.
Toll Free: (800) 223-6895 New York
OR
Selective Hotel Reservations, Inc. (800) 223-6784 New York
CARAVEL HOTEL
2, Vassilicos Alexandrou Ave-Athens 508, Greece
Phone: 790.721-9 790.731-9 Telex: 214401 CHGR

Saudi Hand at the Spigot

The world oil market is where Saudi Arabia wants it. There is a big enough glut so that the Saudis can begin to force the price down by keeping their production high.

duction and high prices. Even the Saudis, themselves, are probably exaggerating when they say they can cut back from their current level of 10.3 million barrels a day to 6 million barrels without feeling any pain.

Poland: Up on the Farm

Marx, being a city boy, never understood the proudly independent, not to say bourgeois, nature of farmers, and that was surely part of the reason that he never made a real place for them in his scheme for a new world.

is just like Poland, and although Soviet peasants were reduced decades ago, by terror, to forms of agricultural organization designed precisely to rule out farmer bargaining.

Price of Order in Turkey

When the Turkish armed forces overthrew an elected government last September, many gave their intentions the benefit of the doubt. A weak democracy had been unable to cope with a surge in violence and a stricken economy.

This success, however, has had its bitter price: stagnation, unemployment, reduced buying power and a crackdown on trade unions. For the long term, the generals cannot count on the public support they now enjoy.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 21, 1906

SAN FRANCISCO — The conflagration has apparently been stayed. The flames were checked at Van Ness Avenue and Octavia Street, and unless they regain the ascendancy, a quarter of the city is saved.

Fifty Years Ago April 21, 1931

MADRID — With increasing public pressure upon the provisional government to embark immediately on its announced agrarian reform, many wealthy landowners in Spain hurriedly are mortgaging their land and investing the proceeds in foreign values.



Bradlee's World

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After announcing that its story of "Jimmy's World" — about a supposed 8-year-old drug addict — had been based on a nonexistent source, The Washington Post grudgingly printed two letters from readers that must have hurt.

ward to cancel a television appearance, and asked the paper's ombudsman to put the story in perspective. The sympathetic "Green Report" is a far cry from the non-existent "Dean Report," but Mr. Bradlee invites Watergate parallels: "You're like Richard Nixon," the editor said to the faithless reporter, "you're trying to cover up."

The irony is that the young Watergate reporter who kept from his colleagues the identity of his all-important confirming source was Bob Woodward, who is now The Post's metropolitan editor — and who did not demand to share the identity of the "Jimmy's World" source with the convincing liar on his staff.

Therefore, look for no eyeballing from this corner. I have been systematically deceived several times and know how easy it is to be taken in by a skillful liar. Journalism need not allow its critics to use a nearly successful hoax as a device to undermine the confidentiality of sources.

The reaction to the newspaper to a suspicion of internal evil — long before Pulitzer Prize-winning publicity led to exposure — was not unlike the reaction at the White House: "We went into our Watergate mode," says Mr. Woodward. "Protect the source and back the reporter." A sub-editor reports that a higher-up told him "to find the most creative way" to examine suspicious about the story, "stressing that I more than anyone else had to stand by my reporter."

This is not a matter of "trusting reporters." A newspaper must trust its reporters, but reporters must return that trust: on a matter of great moment, which commits the institution to large expense or its reputation to scrutiny, every reporter should be ready to confide a confidential source's identity to one person — one editor or publisher.

After the lying reporter confessed, Brantley told that embarrassed institutions usually do: declare an intent to fully disclose, and then pass the word to employees to stonewall pending an internal investigation.

I offer confidentiality to sources every day. Nobody asks who they are, although The Times encourages all of us to identify sources as closely as possible to help the reader understand motivation. If, out of idle curiosity, a colleague wanted to know a source, I would cheerfully tell him to leap into the lake. But, out of the necessity to marshal the full power and protection of the publication and the

Family Planning Peter McPherson of AID said that family planning can work very well "when there is not too strong a cultural or religious resistance" (HJ, April 10).

The secret was already out in 1974. DAVID G. GELZER, Tainan, Taiwan.

Keeping a Secret Jonathan Powers' story, "The Secret's Out: Cameroon Has Oil" (HJ, March 17), missed the scoop by seven years. Early in 1974, significant oil deposits were confirmed off-shore of the western part of the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Rhythm of Nature Your correspondent in Mallorca (HJ, March 28) doesn't seem to know that farmers live by the sun. I have nothing to do with arbitrary hours invented by governments. These may tell you that midday is at ten o'clock in the morning, but it is not. Animals don't obey either, and so on, having their siestas by the sun and they live by the rhythm of nature, as we all do in fact, although governments don't seem to know it. J. BISSERY, Le Chesnay, France.

Is Spain on Road To Another Coup?

By Richard M. Valey

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — In his dramatic display of authority, King Juan Carlos boldly rescued Spanish democracy from the hands of putschist generals and a Civil Guard unit that stormed the Cortes (parliament) on Feb. 23, but with a little help from the new premier, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, he may yet bring on another coup attempt.

Such an impasse often leads the complete militarization of politics. It was in this way that Guyanese democracy died, as military and their civilian ally, the Guyanese army, at democracy in order to suppress the Tupamaros the late 1960s and early 1970s. genuine democracy, too, caved after the Argentine military's failure to defeat the Montoneros the mid-1970s.

Menace of Terrorism

Consequently, the generals may well conclude that only the ouster of civilian politicians will curtail the menace to national unity that they see in Basque terrorism. Once they reach this decision, a coup attempt will be in the offing.

Those party elites in Spain turbed by their government's cent step must fashion a political solution to the problem of Basque political status that will under Basque terror. They must get their allies in the Common Market to emphasize that Spain will welcome in the market if generals launch a successful coup. And above all they must fight out how to monitor the militia. They must impress on Juan Carlos who is indeed their ally, that cannot hope to control the militia once it is unleashed on the Basque terrorist underground.

Crisis

Once this crisis is reached, civilian politicians have little room to maneuver. They cannot easily remove the military from the assignment. By now much of civil society is quite alarmed, for the meaning of events seems clear. Over in the barracks, the military high command identifies the entire system of civilian politics itself as the obstacle to the successful suppression of terror and civil society's other ills such as pornography and

spreading Communism. Society seen as on the verge of complete collapse. The generals find the selves ready to go to any length prevent anarchy.

Act Now

The time for Spain's political act is now. Their international allies must also act. Demos has a tendency to expand and contract through all through Mediterranean Europe.

Those party elites in Spain turbed by their government's cent step must fashion a political solution to the problem of Basque political status that will under Basque terror. They must get their allies in the Common Market to emphasize that Spain will welcome in the market if generals launch a successful coup. And above all they must fight out how to monitor the militia. They must impress on Juan Carlos who is indeed their ally, that cannot hope to control the militia once it is unleashed on the Basque terrorist underground.

Ivory Coast: It Can Be Done

By Flora Lewis

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The view over the city and the bay from the balcony of a luxury hotel could be Miami. There are gleaming glass towers in the distance, occasionally a water-skiier in the foreground, lines of cars speeding over freeways.

of disaster. The Ivory Coast has made solid advances. Ivorians and Westerners here give more or less the same answers when they are asked the secret of the difference. Partly there was luck. The country's earnings, plowed back into development, come from cocoa and coffee exports, which had held steadily until a couple of years ago.

Firm Leadership

More important, there has been political stability under a benign if absolutely firm leadership, encouragement not only to foreign investors but to small local producers with a liberal price and marketing system. No one doubts that Mr. Houphouet-Boigny has won the bet.

ing the rivalries of 62 tribal groups. The hottest political issue is M Houphouet-Boigny's refusal so far to prepare for the succession. He, indeed and lively at what he says 75 but most people insist is over 80; a sudden void of leadership could be explosive.

Success Story

In short, the Ivory Coast so far is one of Africa's success stories. A generation ago, that wouldn't have been predictable. Guinea to the north, Ghana to the southwest, are better endowed with natural resources and might have been expected to outshine Ivorians.

The key complaint now, however, is that world coffee and cocoa prices are too low to keep the momentum going. The insistent argument here is that "we don't need aid or subsidies, just fair return on exports." It is an emotional argument advanced in terms of greed and selfishness of the West. It is almost impossible to meet in practical terms.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, including contact information for the New York, London, and Paris offices, and a list of staff members such as John Hay Whitney, Katharine Graham, and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger.

Handwritten Arabic text: "هكذا من الاجمل"

Cuba Commemorates Bay of Pigs Invasion in Low-Key Fashion

By Thomas J. ... **GRANDE, Cuba** — Cuba's celebration of the anniversary of its Bay of Pigs invasion was a group of schoolchildren kneeling in prayer outside a museum at the Bay of Pigs.

... Sunday was brief as such occasions go, with gun displays and parades centered on local wildlife instead of the United States. ... Mr. Castro's formation of the militia, whose blue shirts can now be seen in all the towns of Cuba, is not seen by Western or diplomatic observers in Havana as a measure to stop a modern-day version of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

... Mr. Castro's formation of the militia, whose blue shirts can now be seen in all the towns of Cuba, is not seen by Western or diplomatic observers in Havana as a measure to stop a modern-day version of the Bay of Pigs invasion. ... Rather, it is seen as a defense against the kind of small-scale infiltration that is claimed by the Cuban exile group Alpha-66, which says it is trying to recruit new arrivals from Mexico to return to the island by boat to undertake sabotage missions.

... Mr. Castro's formation of the militia, whose blue shirts can now be seen in all the towns of Cuba, is not seen by Western or diplomatic observers in Havana as a measure to stop a modern-day version of the Bay of Pigs invasion. ... Rather, it is seen as a defense against the kind of small-scale infiltration that is claimed by the Cuban exile group Alpha-66, which says it is trying to recruit new arrivals from Mexico to return to the island by boat to undertake sabotage missions.

Student Poll Reveals Ignorance of World

By I. Macroff ... **NEW YORK** — A survey of college students indicates who study foreign take courses on interests are no more likely grasp of world issues students. ... The findings were apparently one of the reasons that the panel urged an overhaul of curricula rather than the addition of more courses in an approach that seemed not to be working.

... The findings were apparently one of the reasons that the panel urged an overhaul of curricula rather than the addition of more courses in an approach that seemed not to be working. ... The fact that there seemed to be no relationship between proficiency in a foreign language and knowledge of world affairs was called "the most surprising result of this analysis of correlations."

... The findings were apparently one of the reasons that the panel urged an overhaul of curricula rather than the addition of more courses in an approach that seemed not to be working. ... The fact that there seemed to be no relationship between proficiency in a foreign language and knowledge of world affairs was called "the most surprising result of this analysis of correlations."

Assets

... Pakistan — A court here family of executed me Minister Zulfikar not to dispose of his ling the outcome of a ut, the family lawyer High Court issued the he government filed recovery of \$20,000 (r) which it alleged Mr. appropriated when he and later prime minister said. ... argued that the execu- lions dishonestly mis- ge sums from the Se- and had issued ates required under



Eugenio Almejiras, center, who was a leader of Cuban troops at the Bay of Pigs, was surrounded by his former troops at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the unsuccessful invasion.

Former Bolivian President Denies He Was Arrested

By ... **LA PAZ** — Col. Alberto Natusch Busch, who was president of Bolivia for 17 days in 1979, denied Monday a statement by his wife that he had been arrested by security forces. ... Gen. Garcia Meza, who seized power in a military coup last July 17 in which the civilian government of interim President Lidia Gueiler was deposed, also denied press reports that another former Bolivian president, Gen. Hugo Banzer Suarez, had been confined to his residence.

... Gen. Garcia Meza, who seized power in a military coup last July 17 in which the civilian government of interim President Lidia Gueiler was deposed, also denied press reports that another former Bolivian president, Gen. Hugo Banzer Suarez, had been confined to his residence. ... [The government said that Gen. Banzer had "voluntarily" agreed to remain on his ranch outside Santa Cruz, 300 miles (480 kilometers) southeast of La Paz. The Associated Press reported Monday night.

Marines Revise Women's Tasks

By ... **PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.** — The Marine Corps has announced plans to scrap part of its new combat training for women, saying the grenade throwing and obstacle course took up time the female Marines could spend learning land navigation and camp hygiene. ... Capt. Mary Jacobs, operations and training officer at the Women's Recruit Training Command Center, said the revised training "is more easily scheduled and less expensive for the government."

BOSTON Sonesta Style



Experience the charm and beauty of historic Boston at the Hotel Sonesta. Superb cuisine, deluxe guest rooms and first class service will make your visit a memorable one. Stay in Boston... Sonesta Style. For Reservations Call Sonesta Inland Reservations In: Amsterdam (020) 55 84 82 Frankfurt (011) 28 83 88 London (01) 835 8451 Paris (01) 679 17 17 Zurich (01) 302 08 57 or call your travel agent.

Hotel Sonesta Boston (Cambridge) 5 Cambridge Parkway Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 491-3600 Telex: 921855 The American Express Card welcome at Sonesta Hotels. (except Bermuda)

Official Tells of Shift in Iraq's War Aims, Says It Will Encourage Breakup of Iran

By David B. Ortaway ... **BAGHDAD** — Frustrated by Tehran's refusal to make peace after seven months of fighting, Iraq has widened its war aims and says it will encourage dismemberment of Iran. "If Iran continues to be an enemy, it is better to have five Irans, five small Irans, rather than one big Iran," Tariq Aziz, a leading member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, said in an interview. ... Iraq hoped at the start of the war to make peace with a "united Iran," but "we have reached the point where objectives have changed," Mr. Aziz said. He characterized the new line as essentially a "defensive policy" provoked by Iranian intransigence.

... Iraq hoped at the start of the war to make peace with a "united Iran," but "we have reached the point where objectives have changed," Mr. Aziz said. He characterized the new line as essentially a "defensive policy" provoked by Iranian intransigence. ... His comments pointed to a danger of escalation of the war, which began last September as an Iraqi attempt to force Iran to recognize Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab, the waterway that separates the Gulf's two strongest military powers. ... He said Iraq would limit its campaign to bring about the dismemberment of Iran to aiding minorities. "We are not going to send our army to Azerbaijan in order to achieve the independence of Azerbaijan," he said.

... He said Iraq would limit its campaign to bring about the dismemberment of Iran to aiding minorities. "We are not going to send our army to Azerbaijan in order to achieve the independence of Azerbaijan," he said. ... Helping the Kurds Iraq has, however, sent its forces across the border into Iranian Kurdistan and is assisting Kurds there in a struggle against the Iranian Army. It is also helping the Arabs in the areas occupied by Iraqi forces in Iran's Khuzestan province to press their demands for autonomy.

... Helping the Kurds Iraq has, however, sent its forces across the border into Iranian Kurdistan and is assisting Kurds there in a struggle against the Iranian Army. It is also helping the Arabs in the areas occupied by Iraqi forces in Iran's Khuzestan province to press their demands for autonomy. ... Mr. Aziz gave the impression that while the Iraqi leadership does not care if Iran falls apart, it does not believe this would be in Iraq's best interest. He went out of his way to deny that Iraq was an imperialist country or "part of any international strategy."

... Mr. Aziz gave the impression that while the Iraqi leadership does not care if Iran falls apart, it does not believe this would be in Iraq's best interest. He went out of his way to deny that Iraq was an imperialist country or "part of any international strategy." ... He emphasized that he saw no early end to the fighting. After three months the war reached a stalemate. It has been in a lull partly because of winter rains but also, Iraq says, because it wanted to allow time for outside diplomatic efforts to bring Iran to the negotiating table.

... He emphasized that he saw no early end to the fighting. After three months the war reached a stalemate. It has been in a lull partly because of winter rains but also, Iraq says, because it wanted to allow time for outside diplomatic efforts to bring Iran to the negotiating table. ... Iraq claims to have seized 6,000 to 8,000 square miles (about 15,000 to 21,000 square kilometers) of Iran's oil heartland in Khuzestan. But the Iraqis have not gained total military control over the Shatt-al-Arab, their lifeline to the Gulf. Now there is talk of an Iraqi spring offensive and much speculation in Baghdad about its objectives.

Peace Efforts

... Peace Efforts Mr. Aziz, who is also a deputy premier and a leader of the ruling Ba'ath Party, said that while peace efforts by the United Nations, the Islamic bloc and the nonaligned movement had created an atmosphere "for the possibility of discussing peace," Baghdad had detected no willingness among Iranian leaders to accept a negotiated settlement of the centuries-old dispute over the Shatt-al-Arab. ... Asked about a new offensive, he said the Iraqi government did not want to endanger mediation efforts yet. "But if the peace process fails, then the language of guns will prevail," he said.

Fan Trampled in Brazil

By ... **RIO DE JANEIRO** — A soccer fan was trampled to death and 18 were injured as 135,000 people streamed out of Maracana Stadium after a local match. ... He acknowledged improvement in Iraqi-U.S. relations but added that he was "not very optimistic" that the Reagan administration would carry out "dramatic changes" in U.S. Middle East policy that would make possible a resumption of the diplomatic ties that Iraq broke off 14 years ago.

High-Level Contacts

... High-Level Contacts He acknowledged improvement in Iraqi-U.S. relations but added that he was "not very optimistic" that the Reagan administration would carry out "dramatic changes" in U.S. Middle East policy that would make possible a resumption of the diplomatic ties that Iraq broke off 14 years ago. ... Yet Iraq favors continued high-level contacts between the two governments, he said, speaking five days after Morris Draper, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, visited Baghdad for the first high-level Iraqi-U.S. talks in almost four years.

Mr. Aziz Admitted That If the Reagan Administration Should Make Another 'Mistake' Like the Camp David Peace Accords of the Carter Administration, 'There Will Be a Dramatic and Very Bad Development in Arab-American Relations.'

... Mr. Aziz Admitted That If the Reagan Administration Should Make Another 'Mistake' Like the Camp David Peace Accords of the Carter Administration, 'There Will Be a Dramatic and Very Bad Development in Arab-American Relations.' ... He gave no hint how long Iraq would wait before launching a new offensive, but said nothing to suggest that an offensive was imminent. Western diplomats assume, however, that one will start before the heat of summer.

THE FRENCH INTRODUCE THE LONG DEEP SEAT FOR A LONG DEEP SLEEP. When you fly First Class long-distance you expect a lot from your seat. This is especially true on Air France Premiere. The new Air France Jet Sleeper is as excellent as the service the French offer. It's the ultimate armchair designed for total comfort. The deep seat and thick cushions make it supportive for reading or dining, cosy for viewing or listening to music. Most relaxing of all is the luxurious footrest. After a hard day on the ground there's nothing like putting your feet up in the air. AIR FRANCE FOR PREMIERE.

Opera in Paris

Good Singing Rescues 'Don Giovanni,' 'Arabella'

By David Stevens International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is enough good singing in the Paris Opera's current productions of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Richard Strauss' "Arabella," starting with the title roles, to make up for shortcomings in other departments.

In the case of Mozart's masterpiece, there is the almost ubiquitous Ruggiero Raimondi, virile in action and voice, holding the stage whenever he is on it as the Don, and Maria Ewing, delicious vocally as Zerlina, and with an expressive, scene-stealing face that registers the peasant girl's fleeting and conflicting emotions.

What problems there are come

mainly from the production, which comes from the Lyons Opera and is not one of the best samples of that house's style. Jacques Rapp's single set, an anonymous space enclosed by high brick walls with occasional bits of stage furniture added and subtracted and two horses permanently stabled at the back, is not much of a visual aid to the opera. It is one of those sets whose openings and passages signify nothing but a way to get on and off the stage.

Louis Erlo's staging has its good moments, as in the way the Don's charm magnetically draws Zerlina all the way across the stage during "La ci darem la mano," and more not so good ones, like a serenade sung to one in particular or Leporello's altogether too familiar behavior toward Elvira during his Catalog aria. A number of silent characters hang around to no particular purpose, except for one woman who slaps Giovanni in the face with a flower — perhaps a message from outraged feminists.

Traditionalists will be gratified to know, however, that the Don does not die by the city of Seville falling on him as one recent production did, or of a heart attack in another modern staging, but in the prescribed manner, descending through a stage trapdoor while a couple of bursts of flame lick upward to indicate his eventual destination.

Gabriel Bacquier's truculent Leporello is vocally forceful, Claes H. Ahnsjo makes a handsome and elegant Ottavio, Robert Lloyd is suitably powerful as the Commendatore and Yves Bisson is a feisty Masetto. Ruth Falcon's Donna Anna was dramatic but uneven at the first performance Saturday, while Fidelity Lott confronted Elvira's bravura challenges with self-edged lyricism. Jean-Claude Casadesu conducted erratically, and communications between pit and stage did not always seem clear.

"Arabella" is not really top-drawer Strauss and the production is a 1965 model borrowed from London's Covent Garden, but the opera's first appearance in the Paris repertoire is a winning one almost entirely on the strength of Kiri Te Kanawa's glorious singing

and radiant portrayal of the title part. Not only does she have the soaring, silvery tones that Strauss requires from his sopranos, but she brings the subtlety and nuance of a lieder singer to her task.

The rest of the cast, including a large French contingent dealing with an unfamiliar idiom, was never less than competent and often a good deal more. Franz Ferdinand Nentwig is a vigorous, rough-hewn Mandryka, Jean Dupuy a somewhat overemphatic Manteo and Britt-Marie Aronin appealing as Zdenka, the girl passed off by her parents as a boy to save money. The veteran Kurt Boehme, now with little voice but a wealth of stagecraft, turns in a sly gem of a performance as the implacable Count Waldner.

Silvio Varviso, conducting his second production at the Opera this season, was in good form, drawing lush, idiomatic playing from the house's orchestra.

Hans Hartleb, who was long the chief stage director at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, where Strauss' operas are an indigenous product, turned in a perfectly straightforward, unfussy and unobtrusive mise-en-scene. Peter Rice's slightly dingy sets went well with the slightly down-at-the-heels atmosphere surrounding a family that is trying to save its fortunes by marrying their daughter to money.

Arts Agenda

BASEL — A new production of Rimsky-Korsakov's opera "Sadko," a collaboration by the Royal Theater and the Schola Cantorum Basiliensis, will have its first performance April 23, conducted by Alan Curtis, who has prepared the revised version. Filippo Santagi is the stage director and designer and Shirley Wynne will be responsible for the choreography. Michael Rosen will sing the title role, with Susan Lambert as Iphigenia, Michel Verduch as Antenor, Curt Appelgren as Tarek, Ben Hoff as Immener, and Barbara Gennaro as a Phrygian woman. Members of the Basler Musikgesellschaft will also participate.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL & AFRICAN STUDIES (University of London) EXTRACURRICULAR DIVISION

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



CAMPENON BERNARD
Entreprise de Travaux Publics à Vocation Internationale
recherche pour l'AMERIQUE DU SUD
dans le domaine des Travaux Souterrains

DIRECTEUR DE PROJET

Responsable de l'ensemble de l'opération (contrat de 800 Millions de Francs), il prendra plus spécialement en charge les relations avec les clients et la gestion du contrat. Il supervisera évidemment l'ensemble des autres fonctions (Techniques, Travaux, Administration, etc.).

Réf. 108 IHT

DIRECTEUR DE TRAVAUX

Responsable de la réalisation en Amérique du Sud d'un très important chantier de Travaux Souterrains (Usine + Galeries + Puits). C'est un professionnel des Travaux Souterrains. Ingénieur, parlant Espagnol et/ou Anglais, très expérimenté dans le travail au rocher, à l'explosif.

Réf. 109 IHT

RESPONSABLE ADMINISTRATIF

Animer l'ensemble des services comptables, personnel, transport-transit, magasin-achats, base-vie, école, hôpital. Agé d'au moins 35 ans, parlant l'Espagnol et/ou l'Anglais, formation solide en Administration Gestion complétée par une expérience de grand chantier à l'étranger.

Réf. 113 IHT

Envoyer C.V., photo et rémunération actuelle sous référence choisie à :
Monsieur RENOTTE - CAMPENON BERNARD
92/98, Boulevard Victor Hugo - 92115 CLICHY

IMPORT DISTRIBUTOR FOR U.S.A. MANUFACTURER
Standard Knitting Mills, Inc.
Export Department, Box 2660
Knoxville, Tennessee 37901, U.S.A.

PURCHASING AGENCY
specialized in electronic, electric, air-conditioning, civil works equipment
PURCHASING MANAGER
for its growing and thriving business

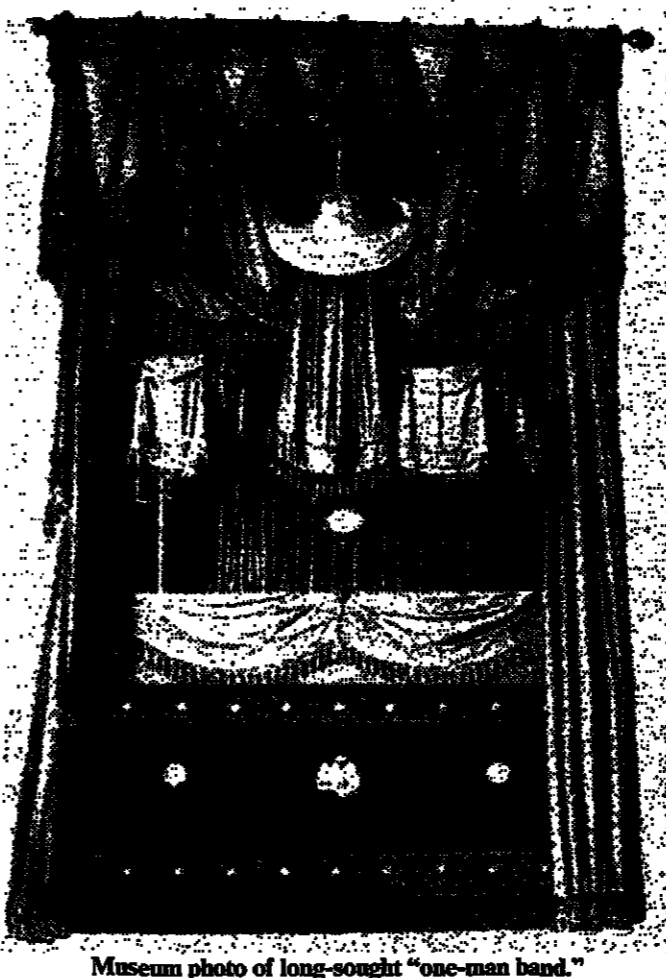
EUROPEAN REGIONAL MANAGER
Instruments for Cardiac Research, Inc. is dedicated to the design, development, manufacture and distribution of diagnostic cardiac instrumentation for physicians and hospitals.

CAMPENON BERNARD
recherche pour l'AMERIQUE DU SUD
dans le domaine des Travaux Souterrains
2 INGENIEURS TRAVAUX

THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS
an International Institution
in Basle, Switzerland
invites applications from
ECONOMISTS
whose ages should probably be between 25 and 40, to fill a vacancy in its Monetary and Economic Department.

OIL TRADER
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
A world-wide trading company
seeks for new West African offices
an oil trader to expand existing contacts.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES
every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday



Museum photo of long-sought "one-man band"

Music

The Lost Panharmonicon

By Nino Lo Bello International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — It started with an item in the Guinness Book of World Records, 1962 edition, which talked about a musical instrument called the Panharmonicon and said it was "the most complex one-man band ever constructed."

Built in Vienna by a certain Johann Nepomuk Maelzel, the Panharmonicon incorporated, among other things, 150 flutes, 150 flageolets, 50 oboes, 18 trumpets and 3 large drums. "It was bought," said the Guinness book, "by Archduke Charles of Austria (1771-1847) for 100,000 French francs for the express purpose of annoying people at his court."

"No!" said the curator of Vienna's Museum of Old Musical Instruments in the Hofburg palace. "We do not have the Panharmonicon here. I wish we did. It would be worth over \$5 million today. Did you know that Beethoven actually wrote a composition especially for the Panharmonicon? That was 'Wellington's Victory,' possibly one of the most awful pieces of trash any composer could ever have written, albeit it was that of Beethoven himself."

Beethoven was a friend of Maelzel, although they later fell out over Maelzel's use of the music Beethoven composed for his machine. Maelzel also invented an ear trumpet used by the almost-deaf composer, and was the inventor of a clockwork metronome and a mechanical chess player. But easily his most unusual creation was the Panharmonicon, of which he built two.

Through the ingenious use of pinned cylinders and bellows, it could imitate a full orchestra. Because the Panharmonicon could also reproduce the sound of a full string section, compositions by Mozart, Haydn and Cherubini were played on it.

Offered \$50,000 for His Contraption

When Maelzel, who was born in 1772 and died in 1838 (aboard an American ship on his way to the West Indies), took the Panharmonicon to Philadelphia and Boston, he was offered \$50,000 for the Rubie Goldberg-like apparatus, for it excited the admiration and wonder of even the most reluctant musicians.

What happened to Maelzel's two Panharmonicons? The one that was sold to the Austrian archduke eventually went to Paris and disappeared without a trace. Some musicologists believe it was destroyed by a "jealous musician" in a fit of rage.

It was Maelzel's second Panharmonicon that I undertook to track down over a 12-year period. This is the one that went on tour in the United States and which people paid a dollar to hear in action. The inventor had taken with him a roll of the type used to activate player pianos that could make the Panharmonicon play the overtures to the operas, "Don Giovanni," "Iphigenia" and "La Vestale" with surprising accuracy, according to American music critics of the day.

The search took me to such places as the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress in Washington, the University of Rome archives and to at least 70 museums in various European cities, without turning up any clues.

During a recent stay in Stuttgart, I routinely visited the local museum to ask the curator of music whether he knew of or had any clues to Maelzel's brainchild. The search came to an end.

In 1807 Maelzel lent the Panharmonicon to the family of the Duke of Urach in Stuttgart, and in 1828 the family gave it to the Württembergisches Landesgewerbeausstellung as a gift, where it remained until the middle of World War II.

One night, during an Allied bombing raid, the Panharmonicon was destroyed.

ADVERTISEMENT

International Restaurant Guide
FRANCE
PARIS - RIGHT BANK
GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. de Bazas, 278.29.09. Daily Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, salads, soups, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

Archaeology

Gold Bar Thought Part Of Montezuma Treasure

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A four-pound gold bar found on a building site in downtown Mexico City last month is believed to be part of the treasure seized from the Aztec Emperor Montezuma II by the Spanish conquistador, Hernan Cortes, in 1520.

The discovery has stirred great excitement among Mexican archaeologists because it is the only remnant of the legendary treasure ever found here. Now on display in the National Museum of Anthropology, it is being viewed daily by thousands of Mexicans.

The concave rectangular bar, which contains 22.5-carat gold with a market value of \$25,000, was picked out of mud 15 feet below street level on March 13 at a site where an office block is being built by the Bank of Mexico, guardian of the country's gold.

No Evidence of More
The bar, though, is not expected to lead to finding more of the treasure. "There are all sorts of myths about the treasure of Montezuma, but Cortes got all there was," Gaston Garcia Cantu, director of Mexico's Anthropology and History Institute, said. "There is no evidence to suggest that there is a treasure hidden or lost somewhere."

Montezuma's treasure was his inheritance upon becoming ruler of the Aztecs in 1502. Word of the treasure soon reached Cortes when he landed on the Veracruz shore in 1519. The following year, after being welcomed to the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan, the conquistador arrested Montezuma and demanded all his gold.

At the time, the gold was still in pots, art objects, jewels and clothes. Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of Cortes' captains, wrote in his memoirs, "With the help of the Indian goldsmiths from Atzacotalco, we began to melt this down into broad bars a little more than two inches across."

Squabbling among themselves, the Spaniards divided the treasure, with one-fifth going to King Charles V of Spain and one-fifth to Cortes. In June, 1520, though, there was an Indian uprising in which Montezuma was killed, and the conquistadors decided to flee Tenochtitlan, now Mexico City.

Most of the treasure survived the sad night and much of it went to Spain. "It was used to finance the Spanish wars in the Netherlands and against England and Italy," Garcia Cantu noted.

Mountains

Nepal Opens 45 to Climbers

From Agency Dispatches

KATMANDU, Nepal — Nepal's Ministry of Tourism announced it is opening 45 Himalayan peaks to foreign expeditions, effective immediately. A ministry spokesman said the openings make 122 of the identified 272 Himalayan peaks in Nepal open to foreign climbers.

Most of the newly listed peaks have not been climbed before and among them are four 8,000-meter-high peaks, the ministry said. The four mountains are Cho Oyu 26,748 feet (8,153 meters), Kangchenjunga Central, 27,874 feet, Kangchenjunga South, 27,854 feet, and Lhotse Shar, 27,854 feet.

There are more than 200 peaks higher than 6,000 meters in Nepal, and of the 14 highest mountains of the world, eight are in Nepal.

WANT TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE NOW AT A 10% DISCOUNT?

Table with lottery prize amounts: 1 x 1.5 million = 1,500,000 DM, 5 x 1 million = 5,000,000 DM, 8 x 1/2 million = 4,000,000 DM, 6 x 100,000 DM = 600,000 DM, 14 x 80,000 DM = 1,120,000 DM, 399 x 10,000-50,000 DM = 4,190,000 DM, 15,240 x 1,000-5,000 DM = 18,680,000 DM, 184,800 x 100-800 DM = 85,040,000 DM, 200,485 PRIZES = 125,130,000 DM

You could lose, of course, but more than 2 out of every 4 tickets will win a prize.

Here's all you have to do: Order your ticket with the coupon below. Payment may be made after you receive your ticket and invoice. You may also pay in advance: personal check, traveller's check, bank transfer, international postal order, or cash by registered air mail.

As soon as we receive your order, we will send you your lottery ticket, the official drawing schedule and the lottery rules. After each drawing, we notify the winners immediately. Your prize will be paid to you by check or to any bank you desire. There are no German taxes or other deductions.

At the end of each drawing, you will receive within a few days the official list of winning numbers and your ticket for the next drawing. Your lottery collector is strictly forbidden to give any information to any person or institution about participants or how much they win. In other words, when you win, only you and we know about it: no curious relatives, charities or anyone else need ever know you won. It remains a secret between us.

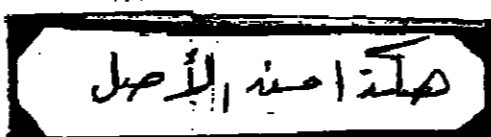
Government authorized lottery collector, Staatliche Lotterien-Einnahmen Dr. Heilingbrunn
Gabelstrasse 7, D 8000 München 2 (central, 1927)
Telefon 089 281814 telex: Bayerische Lotterien 35720 BILZ 700 50000

Order coupon for you chance. Mail to: Dr. Heilingbrunn, Gabelstrasse 7/11 D-8000 München 2, West Germany

Correspondence in English German
Mr. Mrs. Miss
First name
Last name
Street
P.O. Box
City
Country

Please fill in: 1/1 ticket DM 618.— or U.S.\$291.50 or £132.30, 1/2 ticket DM 318.— or U.S.\$151.— or £ 68.—, 1/4 ticket DM 158.— or U.S.\$ 79.25 or £ 36.—

All prices are for the whole lottery of six months (6 draws) and include winning lists after each class by air mail. No additional charges. Prices are subject to rate of exchange. Valid only where legal.



A NEW LEVEL.



No other business jet surpasses Challenger's standard of comfort.

Forget everything you know about business jet travel. Forget about cramped interiors and irritating engine noise. The revolutionary Challenger makes long-distance flights a pleasure.

Challenger is built with state-of-the-art technology that outdates every other aircraft in its class. Its wide-body cabin offers you comfort that's beyond compare.

Its high-bypass turbofan engines and high-lift, low-drag wing make Challenger incredibly quiet and efficient.

And to assure you of its superlative safety and performance, Challenger is the only business jet certified to the same stringent standards as the world's latest and largest commercial aircraft.

If you're ready for an incomparable aircraft such as this and would like more information, write to Adel A. Oubari, Vice President of TAG Aeronautics Ltd, 14 Rue Charles Bonnet, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland.
Telephone: (022) 46 17 17.
Telex: 289 084.

TAG AERONAUTICS LTD



EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR MIDDLE EAST AND OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES

CATALONIA

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, APRIL, 1981

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Through History, Irrepressible Catalan Spirit Built Spain's Richest Area

By Mark Williams

BARCELONA — On Sept. 11, 1714, the city of Barcelona surrendered to the forces of Philip V. When Bourbon monarch, grandson of Louis XIV of France, recently installed as Spanish king, ended his not a single Catalan regional privilege, and buildings, remained intact. But chroniclers tell of the following day, citizens of Barcelona reworked — rebuilding the city.

It is Catalonia's National Day, which was celebrated in 1976 for the first time in four decades. People commemorate the day on which they lost all their rights? During centuries of memory, this northeastern Spain has always returned to work whenever its autonomous rights were not patiently awaited the next opportunity. To a fatalistic world, to ignore the Catalans' sense, roughly defined as pragmatic compromise. They rarely take false steps.

Language Suppressed

Catalonia's four provinces — Barcelona, Gerona, Tarragona and Lerida — comprise 31,930 square kilometers, about 6.3 percent of peninsular Spain. The coastal strip from the Ebro River to the Pyrenees is the most industrialized and populous area, blessed with a mild climate and accessibility to foreign commerce through two major ports. Coastal, mountain and interior geographic regions make for substantial economic diversity.

Castilians Retort

Catalans have traditionally resented sending wealth and tax revenue to the sluggish interior. They remained in benefits, and only reluctantly themselves as Spanish.

make bread from stones," it is said. This has also brought resentment and jealousy.

If to Catalans Madrid represents imperialism, isolation, sobriety and financial ineptitude, Castilians retort that they mean bourgeois complacency in short-term initiative and moderate gains, effectiveness only in the mediocre. After all, they argue, it was the dreaming Castilian, not the careful, "unimaginative" Catalan who created the Spanish empire.

Industrial Upheaval

Catalonia's particular history dates from about 800, when Charlemagne's armies drove the Moors from the area and set up several feudal counties. In 897, Count Wilfred of Barcelona united territories on both sides of the Pyrenees and ousted the Franks. During the 13th century, Jaume I conquered Valencia and the Balearics, and Catalonia expanded seaward to Sardinia, Sicily and part of Greece, and established dozens of commercial consulates around the Mediterranean. For three centuries, it was said that "not a fish dared show itself in the Mediterranean without the red and gold bars of Catalonia on its tail."

At its commercial zenith, Catalonia united with the kingdom of Aragon, but retained its pre-eminence. In 1469, Ferdinand of Aragon married Isabel of Castile, and in 1479 Catalonia found itself a reluctant part of a new nation — Espana. With time, centuries-old privileges and institutions like the Council of 100, the predecessor of the Generalitat, were eroded by Castilian centralism.

Irrepressible Catalan historians have their own view: Spain as a pluralistic society artificially hammered into a hollow unity in the name of the Spanish empire.

Irrepressible Catalan historians have their own view: Spain as a pluralistic society artificially hammered into a hollow unity in the name of the Spanish empire.

Between 1900 and 1980, Catalonia's population tripled. An estimated 2 million immigrants had arrived, including 500,000 in the 1960s alone. Given the low native birthrate, the immigrants were vital to Catalonia's economic expansion, but their integration into a different language and culture has been erratic.

A survey in 1975 showed that only 62 percent of all residents were born in Catalonia and that many of these were immigrant children tied to old ways. Many newcomers refuse to learn the language and tend to support leftist political parties, unlike their conservative, middle-class Catalan hosts. Still adjusting to cultural freedom and political autonomy, Catalonia finds itself struggling to define its identity within the Spanish nation.

Our biggest problem is the need to save and fortify our identity as a people," says Jordi Pujol, the president of the Generalitat. "It's a problem of language, of culture, of our mentality. We must solve this problem in the schools, through mass media and via cultural policies." Mr. Pujol was jailed in the 1960s for singing "El Cant de la Senyera," the banned Catalan national anthem.

Now that the Catalan language and culture have resurged and wide-ranging political-administrative autonomy has been granted, Mr. Pujol and his colleagues at the Generalitat have stepped up pressure for the "Catalanization" of Catalonia, perhaps with the hope of solidifying their political constituency.

Resurged and wide-ranging political-administrative autonomy has been granted, Mr. Pujol and his colleagues at the Generalitat have stepped up pressure for the "Catalanization" of Catalonia, perhaps with the hope of solidifying their political constituency.

Barcelona Tackling Economic Troubles

BARCELONA — In his office a few steps from the city's busy port, Ramon Trias Fargas, economics and finance minister for the region, sets out the economic guidelines for the important industrial zone. He minimizes the challenges, but he is at it as they can be overcome.

There are no keys as such to solving the problems here," Mr. Trias Fargas says. "If there were, they would be by Reagan and Thatcher. But we are tough helping private enterprise, faith in work and investment, and egic, selective public investment, the situation.

People feeling that things are tending to be in trouble, but at the same time ideas, enterprises able to adapt to what can start new businesses with them. They are still weak but they and I think they will restore the regional government, the Generalitat, to rebuild the area's economy and without fanfare. The global hit this region as severely as any other since its activities are concentrated in processing industries, which inputs of energy and raw materials has special grounds for boom and bounce back.

Much to Offer
Leaders of Europe's 19th-century revolution, the region offers a class of workers, a large pool of skilled manual skills, and communication determination to show that it can always, eager to demonstrate that not end at the Pyrenees but at the point that in most respects their momentum is comparable to that of others.

40 percent of the active population in 1976, 44 percent in services and less than 7 percent in agriculture. In 16 percent of the Spanish population, 20 percent of the country's in automobiles, books, electronic textiles, machinery and plastics the region's industries, much of sort — a field that has expanded domestic markets have shrunk. Catalonia 22 percent of Spain's total in 1979 it sold 265.5 billion pesetas (3 billion) worth of its products 1.5 times the 1976 figure.

1960s and early 1970s, Catalonia economic boom, which is partly the present problems. Operating in a market, businesses expanded at a without proper regard for efficiency or future trends. The oil crisis unprepared, and the gradual re-erect barriers is exposing many to face competition. Most Catalans are small to medium-size firms that thrived in another age but survive in today's business climate as they lack the vast state-owned companies have gone bankrupt, particularly the construction industry. Unfor- cash that was invested in proprom times has not been switched — which has become undercapit- h of it is tied up in "safer" invest- h for better times. An important mulating business activity will be of credit lines at reasonable inter-

Restrukturing
s — notably textiles, once a source of wealth but now being metallurgical sector — are being with state aid. Some companies ing, upgrading management and but are burdened by heavy loss a slow and painful process," sman for the employers' associa- sion Nacional del Trabajo.

1982-Moreira, president of a major bank, the Caja de Ahorros y Cédula de Barcelona, worries that

Catalans may have lost their initiative. "One of the main problems is that people are preoccupied with day-to-day things instead of thinking about what to do in the future," he said.

But he sees some reason for optimism: "All the things that should be done for efficiency reasons are part of the same process of preparation for entry in the European Economic Community. The crisis shows up weak points and if people adopt a positive attitude they will move ahead."

Autonomous government also will be a positive factor in reviving the economy, Mr. Trias Fargas believes. The Generalitat has unveiled a program aimed at reducing unemployment — 12 percent of the work force — and establishing the base for a renovated economy.

To battle unemployment, the regional government plans to collaborate with Madrid on urgent measures to create jobs, encourage private investment — especially in construction — and ensure that Catalonia gets its fair share of public investment. This last item is a sore point, as the Catalans claim that they are being penalized as one of Spain's richer regions and are receiving less than their due from Madrid.

Industrial Reconversion
A program of industrial reconversion, with an emphasis on advanced technology and high quality, is an important component of the Generalitat's economic plan. The declared aim, requiring a considerable degree of versatility, adaptability and initiative, is to construct an "interstitial economy" to occupy the space left by the multinationals and large state enterprises.

"Everybody had complained that Catalans are too individualistic and always in small firms," Mr. Trias Fargas said. "But nowadays many people say medium and small firms are more flexible and more able to adapt to changing techniques and economic conditions than



The New York Times

large companies. So this factor is going to be an asset," he said.

An economic factor that weighs heavily on Catalonia directly and indirectly is that of energy supplies. Although energy consumption is still below EEC levels, it could double within 10 years. As in the rest of Spain, there is a drive in Catalonia to find alternatives to the costly imports of petroleum.

On the question of entry into the EEC, Catalans tend to have mixed feelings. While belonging to the most European of Spain's regions, they have a certain foreboding about the economic effects.

Some businessmen feel that, unless the transition period for EEC entry is lengthy, integration could be disastrous for Catalonia. Others look forward eagerly to the opening of vast markets, suggesting that the threat of entry would stimulate a rather lethargic Spanish business community. Harsh though it is, the present shake-out in the economy may be the best preparation for the tough competition from north of the Pyrenees, but the process and the plans of the Generalitat need time.

Eusebio Renom Pujol, director-general of the Banca Catalana, said: "Catalonia is Europe and we understand that this is the essential route for Spanish economic and social development."

—D.B.

Generalitat Makes Major Gains in Shaping Autonomous Power Within a Unified Spain

By David Baird

BARCELONA — Recent events in Spain have again turned the spotlight on the question of regional autonomy. After the unsuccessful coup in February, Catalans are worried by signs that Madrid may slow the process of devolution. They see that the central government is eager to stay on good terms with the military, whose leaders have always been against granting too many rights to the regions, arguing that it will dismantle the nation.

The perspective from Catalonia is very different. Catalans insist that they have no desire to break up Spain and that solid regional government is a bulwark against any return to dictatorship. They point out that on Feb. 23, the night of the coup, Jordi Pujol, president of the Generalitat (the regional self-governing institution), was swiftly on the telephone to King Juan Carlos I and was the first civilian authority to reassure the public that the situation was under control.

Mr. Pujol said recently: "Catalonia must not be converted into the scapegoat for possible errors or mistaken actions since it is precisely Catalonia that has always contributed decisively to the stabilizing of democracy in Spain."

Indeed, it is generally accepted inside and outside the region that the Generalitat has acted with prudence and responsibility since its restoration. This month marks the first anniversary of Mr. Pujol's election as the 11th president of the Generalitat, a year in which the region has made considerable strides in consolidating its reborn autonomy.

In the Palau de la Generalitat, the 15th-century Gothic palace in the heart of Barcelona that is the seat of government, nobody would deny that there is a degree of friction with Madrid over such issues as: Should Catalans be allowed to refer to themselves as a "nation"? Who should control the region's three universities? Is Catalonia receiving its fair share of the taxes gathered within its boundaries?

But such differences of opinion are to be expected as complex questions involving the transfer of responsibilities from the central authority are debated. While the violent tactics of separatist groups continue to disturb the Basque region, the Catalans quietly go about their business. Their hard-won Statute of Autonomy, overwhelmingly accepted in October, 1979, provides the framework for considerable freedom in many areas. Only a few extremists



Jordi Pujol
... After election victory

campaign for independence and talk of one day incorporating Catalan-speaking provinces in southern France into a new state.

Some people misunderstand the position of Catalans," said Ramon Trias Fargas, Catalonia's economics and finance minister. "We are not separatists. We don't want to be and we don't like to be called separatists. But precisely because we believe in a modern, just and democratic Spain, we feel we have the right to have our own approach on how Spain should be."

For a long time, the Catalans and members of other regions had to stifle such opinions. Franco made a great effort to weld a united Spain by crushing regional institutions. If he had looked more closely at the Catalans' long history, he might have realized that it was an impossible task. The strong sense of Catalan identity goes back for centuries. The Catalans had semiautonomous rule as long ago as the 13th century.

The Generalitat, dating back to 1359, lost its powers in 1714 when Philip V conquered the region, but was restored under republican rule in 1932. When Franco's army entered Catalonia, however, the region again lost its autonomy, and all signs of Catalan nationalism —

from the sardana dance to the use of the language — were fiercely repressed.

The spirit of the Catalanists did not die, however. In May, 1960, Mr. Pujol and other young Catalans publicly protested the repression of their culture by singing "El Cant de la Senyera," the banned Catalan anthem, during a visit by Franco.

Jailed for two and one-half years, Mr. Pujol continued to dedicate himself to the task of *fer país* (constructing a country). Schools, newspaper articles and clandestine meetings were used to revive regional pride. He helped found the Banca Catalana, which promoted regional interests. Catalan emotions soared after Franco's death when, in 1977, the Generalitat's president in exile, Josep Tarradellas, returned triumphantly to Barcelona. In October, 1979, the Catalan people approved the Statute of Autonomy and in March, 1980, 135 persons were elected to the Catalan parliament.

Regional fervor took precedence over political allegiance for, although Socialists are the most heavily represented in the Catalan group sitting in the Cortes, they obtained only 33 seats in the Catalan parliament. Spain's ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center, did even worse, with only 18 seats. In contrast, the Democratic Convergence Party, founded by Mr. Pujol in 1974, won 43 seats in coalition with the conservative Democratic Union.

Pro-Catalonia Line

Basically a right-of-center, middle-class party, the Democratic Convergence Party probably is as well-equipped as any political group to deal with Madrid's centrist government. But its essential quality is that it is *Catalanista*, as most political groups in Catalonia claim to be. Even the Communists, whose support comes from the thousands of migrant workers living in the satellite towns around Barcelona, push a pro-Catalonia line. This is not necessarily popular among families with their roots in other regions — thus the Socialist Party of Andalusia gained two seats in the Catalan parliament.

Strongly represented in the factories through the union, Catalan Communists are currently producing headaches for the head office in Madrid. In January, the pro-Moscow elements put out of office the Eurocommunist who had held sway in the region, and when national leader Santiago Carrillo arrived to address a meeting, he was heckled by some of his peers. The success of the so-called Leninists, led by the new secretary-general, Francesc Frutos, could provoke rebellions in other parts of Spain and even a realignment of the national party.

Since his election, Mr. Pujol, 50, has worked hard on his *fer país* project. More than 50 percent of the powers specified in the Statute of Autonomy have been transferred in such fields as education, agriculture, public health, culture and highways.

About 50,000 people previously answerable to Madrid have been switched to the Generalitat payroll and 800 others have been taken to direct the administration. One aspect of the statute on which the Catalans with they had been tougher is finance. While the Basques managed to extract from Madrid the right to collect most taxes and then give a part to the central authority, the Catalans are largely dependent on what is passed to them by Madrid. As long as the purse strings are held by the Spanish government, the Generalitat's freedom of action will be limited. Mr. Pujol and his fellow Catalans have made it clear that they want to renegotiate the financial terms of the statute and obtain a substantial modification.

Pujol at Paris Exposition

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

PARIS — "If the putsch had succeeded, I wouldn't be here today," Mr. Pujol said here recently as he described the role that he was credited with playing in the defeat of the coup in Spain.

In Paris last month to inaugurate a two-week cultural event, "Catalonia Today," Mr. Pujol, although reticent to discuss specifics, explained: "A few hours after the Civil Guard (Continued on Page 10S)

'Forbidden Language' Emerges From Long Night

BARCELONA — "En Catala, si us plau" ("In Catalan, please"). In 1934, a Catalan demographer named Vandellós, conscious of the low native birthrate, prophesied that in a Catalonia where half the population was immigrant, Catalan culture would be destroyed. In 1981, this fear persists.

Recent studies have shown that only 52 percent of Catalonia's population are native speakers; 43 percent are Castilian speakers, of whom an estimated 80 percent understand and partially speak the tongue of their adopted land. More than 40 percent of all state teachers neither read nor write in Catalan, which, according to the Statute of Autonomy, is the official language of the region. For many immigrants, Catalonia remains a foreign world speaking a foreign language, which they refuse to learn.

For Catalans, it is a touchy issue. Memories are bitter from the years of suppression, when condescending Spaniards would reply "Hablame en Cristiano" ("Speak to me in Christian") when addressed in Catalan. Many feel that permanent residents should learn the language or leave. Their own children, they argue, have the constitutional right to learn the language denied them for so long.

One of the Romance languages derived from the speech of the occupying Romans — vulgar Latin — Catalan is thought to have begun to emerge as a separate tongue around the eighth century. It is closely related to the Provençal and Occitan languages of southern France.

Modern Catalan is divided into two main groups: Occidental, which is subdivided into West Catalan and Valencian; and Oriental, which comprises East Catalan, Balearic, Roussillonais (spoken in the Roussillon area just north of the French frontier) and the dialect spoken in Alghero, Sardinia, introduced in the 14th century.

Memories are bitter from the years of suppression, when condescending Spaniards would reply "Speak to me in Christian" when addressed in Catalan.

A good working knowledge of French and Spanish is sufficient to understand most Catalan texts; understanding the spoken form is something else. Catalan contains a series of consonants and diphthongs that do not occur in either language, and Catalans speak even faster than Spaniards.

Catalan became the official language of the kingdom of Aragon from the 12th century — when the first written texts (mainly laws and oaths) appeared. But when Aragon was joined with Castile, Castilian, the ancestor of modern Spanish, became the language of the court — and of writers and poets. The use of Catalan as the official language of the administration continued until Philip V introduced Spanish as the only official language, after putting down a Catalan revolt in 1714. In the 19th century, laws issued in Madrid progressively replaced Catalan in business, the educational system and nearly all public life.

Interest in Catalan revived toward the end of the century — both due to the Romantic revival in the rest of Europe and to the renewal of regionalist feeling.

Catalan became an official language under the second republic (1931), although it had been badly downgraded under the previous dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera. But during the Franco era, the use of the Catalan language was for-

bidden in public places, schools, newspapers, and on television and radio. Even though Barcelona publishes about half of all Spanish books, only in the later years were any printed in the forbidden tongue.

Now there are at least 300 Catalan language publications. Most Spanish local newspapers also contain Catalan pages, and many signs and announcements are in both languages.

Today, a majority of native Catalan speakers cannot read or write their language fluently. Proponents of bilingualism say that under the previous system neither language was learned correctly.

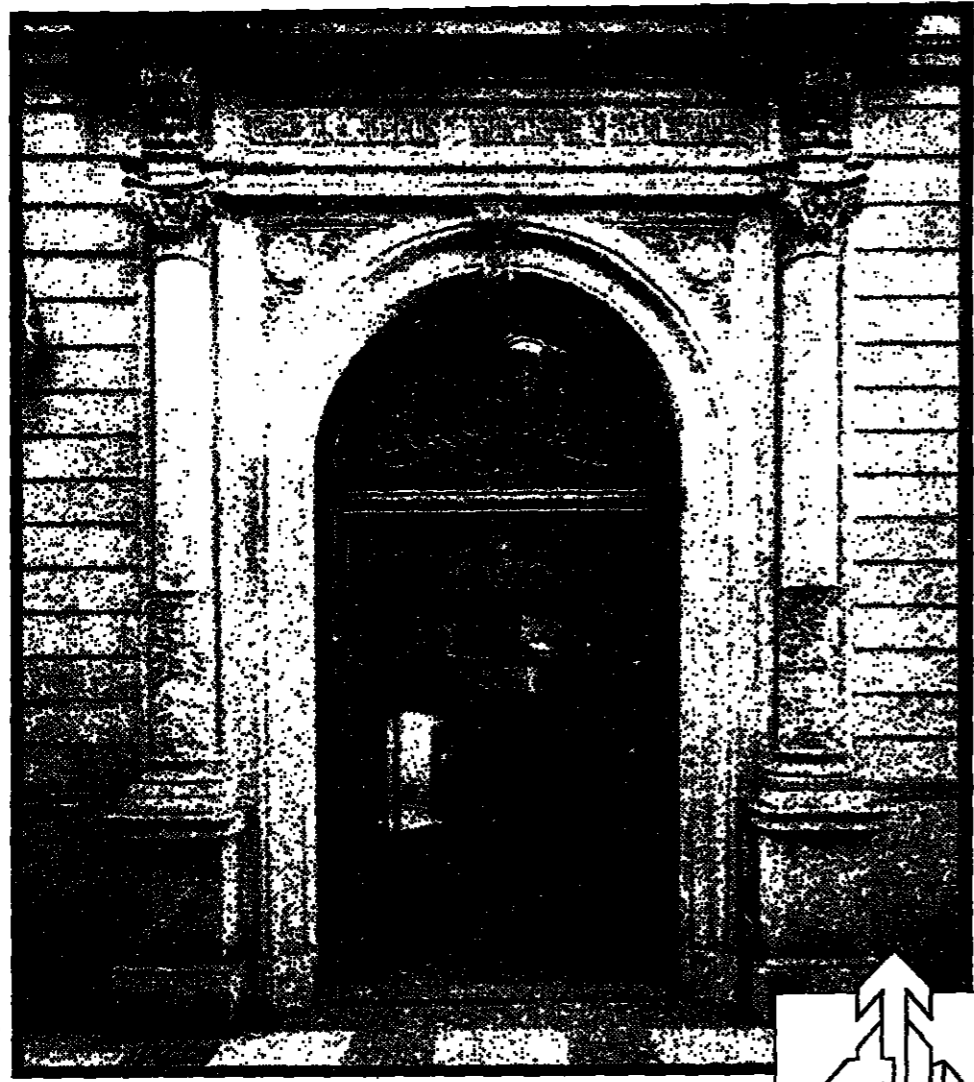
The issue came to a head recently with the publication in Madrid of the "Manifesto de los 2,300," a declaration by Castilian-speaking teachers and self-proclaimed intellectuals that accused the Generalitat of trying to make Catalan the single official language.

'A Fraud'

Mr. Agustí Farré i Rigo, general-director of mass media for the Department of Culture, replied: "The manifesto was a fraud: Only a handful of the signatures are known by anyone. It is solely intended to portray autonomy as a destabilizing force. The Generalitat, as administrator of the Statute (of Autonomy) and representative of the Spanish state in Catalonia, is responsible for attending to both languages and cultures. Catalonia is legally defined as a bilingual region.

"How can anyone talk of discrimination against Castilian after 40 years of linguistic tyranny, when only the 'language of the empire' was permitted? Even today, two years after equality was established by law, 80 percent of teaching and 90 percent of the mass media are in Castilian. We are promoting Catalan in schools to achieve some degree of linguistic equilibrium, and our goal is a bilingual society respecting both languages."

The first Catalan Savings Bank, established in 1844.



CAJA DE BARCELONA
AHORROS Y MONTE DE PIEDAD

Diagonal, 530 Barcelona Spain

CATALONIA

Tourism: A Success Story In an Industrial Economy

BARCELONA — In the early 1960s, when rows of hotels were built along the Costa Brava and planeloads of tourists arrived in search of sun and cheap wine, many traditional Catalan businessmen regarded this with disinterest, a mere distraction from the region's true calling: industry. Today, tourism represents at least 10 percent of the Catalan economy.

"Tourism is a very serious business and must be treated as such. Regional autonomy will benefit the sector more in a commercial sense than a political one," said Ramon Bago, director-general of tourism for the Generalitat, the local government. "Today, tourism represents a 10- to 15-percent part of the Catalan economy. While relatively less important than in places like Majorca or Malaga, it is still a vital component. In 1980, for example, tourism brought \$1.8 billion in foreign currency into Catalonia. About 200,000 people are employed here during the peak season."

With about 800 hotels, 4,000 guest houses, 120,000 tourist apartments and 250 campgrounds, Catalonia has about 25 percent of what Spain offers in tourist facilities. With an estimated 12.9 million foreign visitors, 1978 was a boom year, but the number dropped to 11.3 million in 1979. Actual nights spent in registered establishments, an even better gauge of business, were down from 16.1 million to 13.8 million.

The chief cause of the slump were sharp price rises during 1978-79, fears of labor conflict, terrorist bombings in Spain and reports of deteriorating quality and service. The global economic recession did

nothing to improve matters, as foreigners, especially French, British and German, account for more than 70 percent of tourism in Catalonia. The large majority come on package tours.

A Day's Drive
"We have one great geographical advantage in being within a day's drive of most European capitals and thus less subject to a recession in air travel because of rising fuel costs. As the trend is now to train, bus and car travel, we stand to profit. There was a slight improvement in 1980 and we predict a good year in 1981, up 20 to 25 percent overall," Mr. Bago said.

Catalonia's tourist industry grew by leaps and bounds without providing the necessary network of water, roads, sanitation and other facilities. Many hotels are starting to decay, and complaints have been widespread about declining quality and service. Mr. Bago feels that the Generalitat's imminent takeover of tourism will bring positive results — the transfer of power from Madrid has not been completed yet.

"We are talking about restructuring the sector — modernizing the infrastructure, control of water and beach pollution, stricter quality controls, protection of the consumer and so on. Tourism here is very atomized in the sense of being family-run or small businesses with little specialization or modern marketing methods. There are over 160,000 individual licenses, for example. Overall planning and control will be much more efficient with a regional administration."

—M.W.

'Feria': A Growing Asset

BARCELONA — "A strong second-division team, the best in Spain" — that is how administrative director Ramon Corbera describes Barcelona's trade fairgrounds, the Feria Internacional de Muestras.

He believes that Barcelona's advantages are fourfold: the city's location near the heart of Europe; extensive accommodations and other facilities; 12 pavilions offering about 100,000 square meters of covered area in the center of the city, and 60 years of experience in presenting trade fairs and conventions, supplemented by a modern and efficient administrative team.

The Feria's 250,000 square meters at the foot of the Montjuich mountains is a grant from the city, and the enterprise works on a nonprofit basis. The Automobile Hall was inaugurated in 1922, and seven years later the first international fair was launched. Except for a 10-year lapse in the 1930s, this eclectic fair has capped the season each June.

From this general fair with its more than 60 subdivisions have come specialized events highlighting various commercial and industrial sectors, from construction to camping.

In 1981, the Feria's best year, there were 25 fairs. In 1980, participants from 42 countries attended 16 fairs, visited by 1,400,000 people. In spite of hard times for trade fairs generally, the Feria has been expanding its display area by about 3 percent a year. An overall surplus from 1979-80 has paid off existing debts.

"Now we are emphasizing quality instead of quantity," Mr. Corbera said. "This summer, 500 million pesetas [about \$5.6 million] will be spent on general renovation and modernization of some obsolete facilities."

—M.W.

Pujol Describes His Role In Defeat of Spanish Coup

Continued from Page 95

Carlos went on television. Mr. Pujol's statement in Catalan and Spanish — phoned from the Generalitat building to a private radio in Barcelona and from there to private radio stations around Spain — had a dramatic effect, observers say. The official radio and television network, whose Madrid headquarters were briefly occupied by plotters, was not broadcasting any news.

"I said Catalonia was calm, Catalonia was with the king. But if the putsch had succeeded, I don't know what would have happened. Certainly, Catalonia could not have succeeded. The Generalitat would have been dissolved, of course."

Another coup seems unlikely, Mr. Pujol said, although he retains some concern over the future of Catalonia's autonomy. "I don't know if any other region will be granted autonomy," he said, "since

Four hours before King Juan

Carlos went on television. Mr. Pujol's statement in Catalan and Spanish — phoned from the Generalitat building to a private radio in Barcelona and from there to private radio stations around Spain — had a dramatic effect, observers say. The official radio and television network, whose Madrid headquarters were briefly occupied by plotters, was not broadcasting any news.

"I said Catalonia was calm, Catalonia was with the king. But if the putsch had succeeded, I don't know what would have happened. Certainly, Catalonia could not have succeeded. The Generalitat would have been dissolved, of course."

Another coup seems unlikely, Mr. Pujol said, although he retains some concern over the future of Catalonia's autonomy. "I don't know if any other region will be granted autonomy," he said, "since

Four hours before King Juan

Exporters Boost Ties With France

By Vanya Walker-Leight

PARIS — About 800 years ago Catalan merchants set up a network of *alfors* (warehouses) in key trading centers around the Mediterranean. By 1258, the Catalan "Crown of the Sea" had issued a comprehensive shipping and insurance handbook for traders and owners — which duly emerged in 1484, as 500 Gutenberg's new techno reached Barcelona.

Their 20th-century descendent are no less export-minded. V. the Generalitat, the Catala government, organized a two-cultural and gastronomic event "Catalonia Today" — in Paris month, a high-level economic round table was scheduled to top Catalan business leaders together with their French counterparts.

France is already Catala leading foreign market, by \$528 million worth of goods or total exports of \$4 billion in the business community in Catalonia, already Europe's 11th, est industrial center, is building economic relations. Spain gears up for entry into European Economic Community.

French Banks Help

The flourishing French Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona up in 1883, and branches of major French banks, the C. Lyonnais (since 1888) and the C. de la Reunion (since 1919) played a large role in attracting one-third of total French investments in Spain into Catalonia. More business is certain to come through the branches of Banque Nationale de Paris and Banque de Paris et des Pays which have just opened.

Top French companies manufacturing activities in Catalonia (also accounting for a part of Catalan exports) in BSN Gervais Danone, Cit. Fournier-Ricard, Jaeger Le Coultre, Neyric, Rhone, P. Saint Gobain, Thomson Valeo.

The chairman of the Court of Commerce of Catalonia, Josep Maria Figueras, told Paris round table that he foresees major changes in trade and investment flows in both directions — improvements in communications are completed. Two tunnels, being built through the Cerdana valley will link Barcelona directly to Toulouse and also opening up Catalonia's developed areas.

New Rail Link

A new rail link from the frontier is also planned, with same gauge as European rail. At present, only the once-luxury Talgo passenger train switch gauges at the frontier. All other trains, passengers descend and re-board, and must be unloaded and reloaded. The ports of Barcelona and Girona — each handling 5 million tons — and Castellon — three international airports going to be modernized by Figueras said.

Just how EEC entry will affect the present pattern of Catalan exports to France is not clear. Present breakdown is dominated by consumer goods (especially tiles) at 40 percent, capital goods at 25 percent, transport (mainly SEAT automobile spare parts) at 10 percent, agricultural products and processed at 10 percent, and chemicals, wood and cork at 10 percent.

French exports to Catalonia so far include auto spare parts and component electrical and electronic goods, processed steel, and chemicals. Though recently French goods have been able to overcome the high Spanish customs barrier, Spanish and Catalan nationalists believe that they must fear from French fear from Spanish agricultural

COSTA BRAVA CATALONIA
LA ESCALA - AMPURIAS

In the very bay selected by the ancient Greeks 1600 years ago, next to the famous Greco-Roman ruins of AMPURIAS, in Europe's best natural harbor, the most remarkable project developed in the area has created PORT ESCALA, a complex superbly integrated in a breathtaking landscape:

- High quality apartments from 1 to 4 bedrooms;
- Duplexes and penthouses;
- Large terraces all facing the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees;
- Overlooking a marina with berths available for yachts;
- Shopping precinct;
- Nearby Golf Course and winter sports resorts;
- Beautiful sandy beaches;
- Easy reach from international airports (Barcelona 90 Miles).

For information contact:
CAJAMA of
LA ESCALA (Gerona), SPAIN.
Tel. 34-7277 15 54. Telex. 57369.
We are multi-lingual.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE STRONG EXCHANGE RATES!

FUERZAS ELECTRICAS DE CATALUÑA S.A.

FECSA, the first electric utility in Catalonia, is a public corporation whose shares are traded in the major Spanish stock exchanges. Is engaged in the production, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in this region.

FECSA ON THE LAST DECADE
MAIN TECHNICAL FIGURES

	1970	(Provisional) 1980	Growth*
Installed capacity (MW)	1,388	2,989	7.97
Transmission and distribution network (Km)	25,176	35,462	3.49
Transformation capacity (KVA)	6,462	12,566	6.88
Number of customers (thousands)	1,430	1,873	2.76
Connected Capacity (MW)	2,815	7,377	10.11
Electrical Power Production (Pw) (in million of KWh)			
—Hydraulic	2,166	1,987	
—Thermal	2,562	6,352	
—Nuclear		725	
Total Production	4,886	9,294	6.64
Consumer's net total consumption	4,845	9,525	6.99

* Compounded annual growth rate.

Main plants that started production during this decade:

San Adrián 1 (Fossil Fuel)	350 MW
San Adrián 2 (Fossil Fuel)	350 MW
San Adrián 3 (Fossil Fuel)	350 MW
Vandellós 1 (Nuclear) (23% owned by FECSA)	115 MW*
Serche (Fossil Fuel)	170 MW

* That is the 23% of the plant's capacity.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (in million Ptas.)

	1970	1980	Growth*
Tangible Fixed Assets	31,387.5	364,365.0	27.78
Reserves (*)	7,318.6	155,450.8	35.74
Capital	13,596.2	61,464.1	16.28
Domestic long-term debt	11,058.8	63,243.5	19.05
Foreign debt	—	123,961.0	—
Turnover	6,493.7	52,996.3	23.14
Cash-Flow	3,139.0	11,409.0	13.77
Profit before taxes	1,961.5	7,016.0	13.59

* Including Assets Revaluation Reserve.

Domestic public issues of registered bonds during the last decade:
66,700 million Ptas (equivalent to U.S. \$841.1 million).

Foreign credits obtained during the last decade: Equivalent in 000's U.S. \$

In 000's U.S. \$	1,361,311.4	1,261,311.4
In 000's S.F.	202,761.0	115,315.5
In 000's Yen	30,500,000.0	150,769.2
In 000's DM	153,905.1	78,900.4
Total in 000's U.S. \$	—	1,706,386.5

(Exchange rates: 79.3 Ptas./U.S.\$; 45.1 Ptas./S.F.; 0.292 Ptas./Yen; 40.7 Ptas./DM).

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COMPANIES
The most important companies in which FECSA retains a direct or indirect participation and which have an activity related to the production or distribution of electricity are:

FECSA's Share	Activity
Sociedad Productora de Fuerzas Matrices, S.A. (P.F.M.)	100% Production and distribution of electricity.
Unión Térmica, S.A. (U.T.S.A.)	85% Production of thermal (coal) electrical energy.
Minas y Ferrocarril de Utrillas, S.A.	85% Coal-Mining.
Carbones de Berge, S.A.	100% Coal Mining.
Constructora Pirineica, S.A. (COPISA)	100% Public and private construction.

FECSA ON THE FUTURE
MAIN PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Capacity (MW)	Production to Start	FECSA's ownership
Asco 1 (Nuclear Plant)	930	1982 100%
Asco 2 (Nuclear Plant)	930	1984 40%
Estrogenin (Pumping Station)	400	1985 100%
Vandellós 2 (Nuclear Plant)	930	1987 8%

BANCO DE SABADELL

SABADELL - SPAIN ESTABLISHED 1881

1881
BALANCE
as at 31st december 1980

(Amounts in Pesetas)

Assets	Nominal Values
I. Cash and Banks	25,126,667,265.55
Cash and Banco de España	8,890,615,150.39
Banks and Savings Banks (in Ptas)	9,356,906,917.49
Banks and Savings Banks (in Foreign Currency)	6,398,880,627.67
Foreign Banknotes (equiv.)	80,264,570.—
II. Bills Discounted	64,331,686,685.87
III. Securities	17,585,120,481.23
IV. Loans	33,682,844,925.26
V. Debtors under Acceptances, Guarantees and Documentary Credits	5,272,803,168.70
VI. Shareholders	00.—
VII. Unissued Shares	00.—
VIII. Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	1,518,216,106.78
IX. Premises	2,380,287,720.95
X. Investment of Reserve and Provision Funds	118,756,413.40
XI. Sundry Accounts	1,718,155,013.69
XII. Contra Accounts	74,336,687,642.51
	225,991,225,263.94
	14,642,147,174.07
	240,633,372,438.01

Liabilities	Nominal Values
I. Capital	2,625,000,000.—
II. Reserves	6,630,263,686.77
III. Banks and Bankers	10,994,932,216.51
Banco de España	1,719,700,000.—
Banks and Savings Banks (in Ptas)	1,333,525,633.80
Banks and Savings Banks (in foreign currency)	7,941,706,582.71
IV. Creditors	108,587,968,411.45
VI. Creditors in Foreign Currency (equiv.)	1,247,937,912.—
VII. Bills and other Obligations Payable	4,531,506,776.95
VIII. Creditors under Acceptances, Guarantees and Documentary Credits	5,272,803,168.70
IX. Sundry Accounts	9,345,794,619.52
X. Contra Accounts	74,336,687,642.51
XI. Profit and Loss	2,418,330,830.03
	225,991,225,263.94
	14,642,147,174.07
	240,633,372,438.01

TORRES

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE SPANISH WIN

VILAFRANCA DEL PENEDÈS
BARCELONA

سكنا من الاصل

CATALONIA

Regional Banks Catching Up With Industry's Strength

CATALONIA — Catalan banks have come a long way in 10 years. Two of the region's new rank among 20 in terms of deposits, and savings banks are country's strongest. Region is finally achieving a befitting area of importance.

It is not always that high regional banking activity early in the century. The Bank of Barcelona, founded in 1857, the Bank of Girona, founded in 1931, the Bank of Tarragona, founded in 1931, and the Bank of Lleida, founded in 1931, were not always that high regional banking activity early in the century. The Bank of Barcelona, founded in 1857, the Bank of Girona, founded in 1931, the Bank of Tarragona, founded in 1931, and the Bank of Lleida, founded in 1931, were not always that high regional banking activity early in the century.

It was one of the first Spanish banks in the syndicated loan field and this year it celebrates its arrival at the \$1-billion mark in Euro-market loan arrangements (during the last five years) for which Mas Sarda, Catalonia's oldest bank, was lead manager. The Mas Sarda, Catalonia's oldest bank, was a family concern with one office 10 years ago. It now has 35 offices and 8,000 shareholders.

One way in which Catalonia differs from the rest of Spain is in the size of its savings banks. In the rest of Spain, 32 percent of total deposits are in savings banks; in Catalonia, 42 percent. At the end of 1980, these Catalan institutions, showing a 12-percent growth rate, held deposits of 1.1 trillion pesetas.

The giant is the Caja de Pensiones para la Vejez y de Ahorros, popularly known as La Caixa. It ranks first among Spanish saving banks, with two other Catalan in-

situations, the Caja de Ahorros de Barcelona and the Caja de Ahorros de Catalonia, in third and sixth places, respectively.

Their growth was partly because of the lack of regional commercial banks in the past. According to Eusebio Diaz-Morera, president of the Caja de Ahorros de Barcelona, people had a traditional trust in savings banks because they found the service more personal. "But this is changing because people are becoming more demanding about services and less emotional in their approach to saving," he said. There is a move away from specialization in banking services in Spain so that the *cajas* can compete with the commercial banks. At the same time, the Spanish banking system is being liberalized to bring it into line with the rest of Europe.

Significant changes are under way in regard to "coefficients" — the proportion of a bank's deposits that legally must be immobilized or invested. Traditionally, the savings banks have been one of the main resources for the public debt. In addition, part of their deposits were pre-empted for loans to certain sectors, such as the big public utilities. The coefficient, which was 60 percent of bank resources in 1977, has been reduced to 50 percent and will fall to 30 percent (the same proportion as that for commercial banks) by 1984.

Useful Tool

This system has channeled considerable funds out of Catalonia toward state institutions but, after some haggling last year, the Generalitat will take a share of these coefficients. It can now control up to 30 percent of fixed-interest financial issues, a useful tool for feeding money into certain needy sectors of the regional economy.

Foreign banks are making their presence felt in Barcelona as in Madrid. Although tightly limited in their operations, more than 20 have established themselves or expanded activities since restrictions were eased two years ago. Foreign banks so far have concentrated their activities on large clients. Their invasion of local markets has been strongly protested by some Spanish banks, but others believe that sharp new competition will improve the professionalism of Spanish banks.

Foreign Investment: A Key to Growth

BARCELONA — The Generalitat's posture is unequivocal: Foreign investment forms a key element in Catalonia's future economic growth.

The regional government's economic minister, Ramon Tresserras, remarks: "We want foreign investment and offer many natural advantages: a government that believes in free enterprise; a responsible technical class at all levels; an experienced working class that is increasingly reasonable in labor relations; and imaginative businessmen ready to experiment."

For the moment, however, neither the Generalitat nor Catalonia as a region has the authority to pursue a separate policy toward foreign investors or depart in any way from national Spanish regulations. The chances of their doing so in the near future are remote. Among Catalan, Spanish and other businessmen, there exists a latent fear that Spain's regional political philosophy might lead to a confusing collection of mini-states with different economic policies.

"Such fears are unfounded," said Lorenzo Gascon, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Spain and a high-ranking executive of La Seda, Spain's largest textile manufacturer, which is headquartered in Barcelona. "It is too early to tell exactly how autonomy will affect business, but according to the [autonomy] statute, foreign investment is out of the Generalitat's jurisdiction. I can speak for the overwhelming majority of businessmen in opposing any regional policy which would break up the peninsula into modern day feudal states, each with their own investment and tax laws. We recognize the need for the continuity, and confi-



Lorenzo Gascon pointing out Catalonia's strengths.

dence that only a national policy can ensure."

Mr. Gascon, 51, who is Catalan born and educated, was a banker and a director of Comco Electronics in Fullerton, Calif., before coming to La Seda. He is one of Catalonia's biggest promoters.

"Here there is a commercial tradition stretching back over centuries, to when Catalanian merchants controlled the Mediterranean. The industrial revolution arrived in Spain via Catalonia and for a time its textile factories were second only to England's. That's also 200 years of industrial tradition behind us. It shows in our almost instinctive commercial mentality — a sense of responsibility, entrepreneurial spirit and middle class values of education and hard work."

"When multinationals go abroad, they often have problems finding qualified managers and technicians, much less ones who speak their language. But Catalo-

nia is at European standards in this sense. Multinationals are quite pleased to find they don't have to import everything and everyone. In addition, Catalonia has its geographical advantages: proximity to the French border, connected with the heart of Europe via air, rail and motorway, and with two of the Mediterranean's biggest ports."

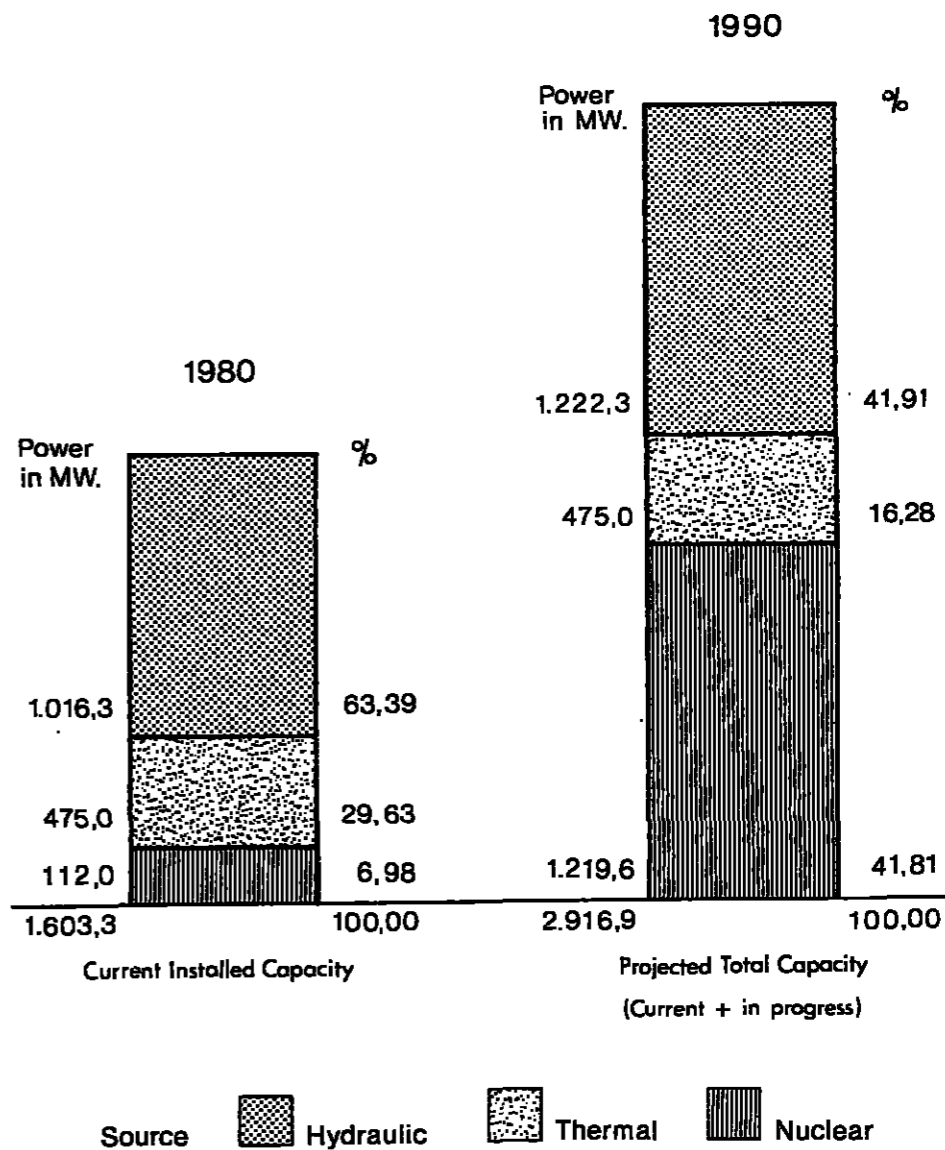
The American Chamber of Commerce in Spain is the largest chapter outside the United States. Significantly, its headquarters remain in Barcelona and nearly half its 2,500 members, mostly Spanish companies, are Catalanian.

Foreign investment in Catalonia increased from 6.36 billion pesetas (about \$72 million) in 1977 to 10.69 billion pesetas in 1979 (about one quarter of the Spanish total). During the last two years, U.S. firms led, with about 40 percent of the total. Foreign investment gravitates to chemical, metallurgical and food-processing industries.

—M.W.

"An electricity company dedicated to the economic growth of Catalonia"

enher



E.N.HIDROELECTRICA DEL RIBAGORZANA, S.A.



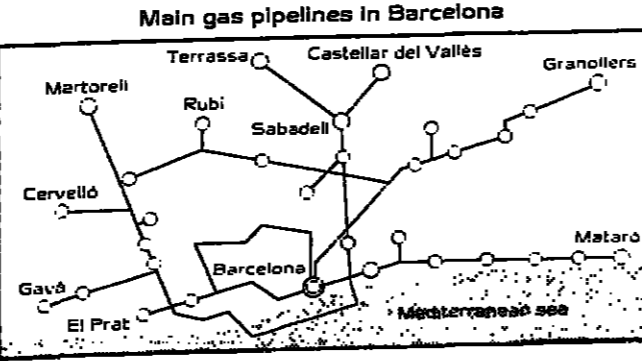
CATALANA DE GAS Y ELECTRICIDAD, S.A. has contributed throughout its history to the development of piped gas in Catalonia. It put into service the first distribution network of manufactured gas in Barcelona in 1843. It was the first time in Spain in 1969 that piped natural gas in Barcelona and has since piped and introduced new gas technology.

Catalana de Gas has an 85% share, directly through its affiliated companies, in the total piped gas market of Catalonia. It supplies gas out of the 86 in Spain that have this service.

The main activity of the Company is to provide efficient service to the communities it serves and to promote the development of the piped gas and gas technology.

Highlights - 1980

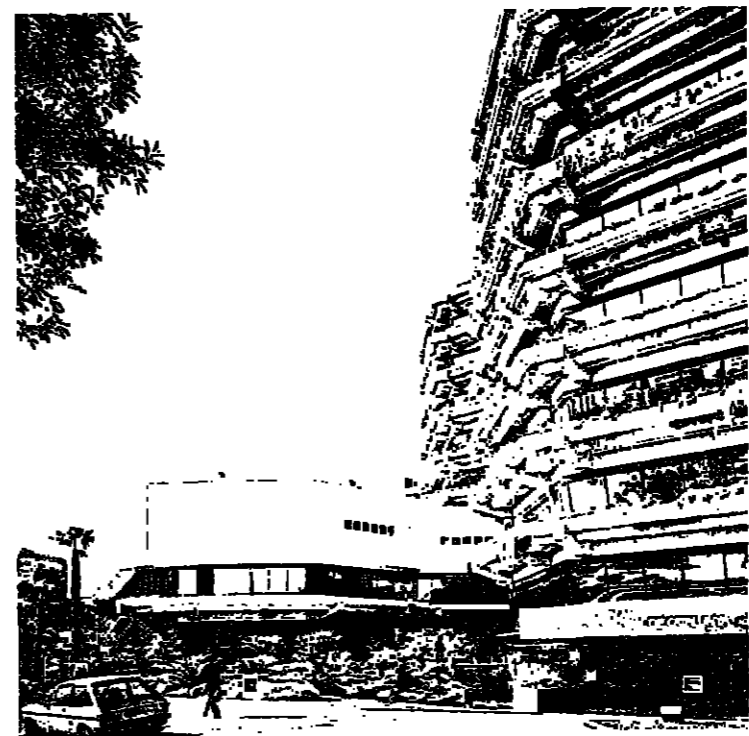
Number of customers	646,060
Number of employees	1,580
Kilometers of network	3,205
Gas sales, billion BTU	38,122
Shareholders' Equity, million pesetas	17,255



CATALANA DE GAS Y ELECTRICIDAD, S.A.
Avda. Puerta del Angel, 22
Barcelona-2 Spain



BANCA CATALANA



Diagonal 662-664 Barcelona 34 (Spain)

BANKING GROUP

BANCO INDUSTRIAL DE CATALUNYA
BANCO DE BARCELONA
BANCO DE GERONA

New York Branch
Representative Offices: London, Paris

Industry Gears Up for Competition

BARCELONA — Catalans have long been known for their industriousness. Their record in turning their region into a key manufacturing center in the national economy has sometimes prompted other Spaniards to joke that Catalans can make bread out of stones.

It is not entirely a joke. Natural resources are scarce in this northeastern corner of Spain. That has not stopped Catalans from manufacturing and exporting goods throughout the world.

The Catalans' dynamic potential and their diversity of interests are illustrated by the activities of four highly profitable enterprises, market leaders in their fields.

From the town of Granollers, Jabones Camp sends its detergents to compete with major multinational firms. Chupa Chups, headquartered in Barcelona, sells 1 billion of its candies annually in more than 70 countries while fending off multimillion-dollar takeover bids. Developing its own line in kitchen equipment, Moulinex Espana (an offshoot of the French firm) reported sales worth 6 billion pesetas (about \$68 million) last year, 26 times the 1974 figure. And Roca Radiadores, which makes heating, air-conditioning and sanitary systems, sold 16 billion pesetas (about \$181.4 million) worth of its products in 1979 around the world.

Changing Conditions

That is the bright side of the picture. The other side is an industrial society struggling somewhat painfully to adapt to changing conditions, hard-hit by the recession, ill-prepared because of the high degree of protectionism that existed in the past. Many companies will not survive. But, as a Barcelonan

Catalonia has always been a region of family businesses.

Seventy percent of companies have fewer than five employees.

banker said: "You have to talk about a company crisis, not a sectoral crisis. Some medium-size companies have very good management, in all sectors. They are versatile and flexible and they are profitable."

Catalonia has always been a region of family businesses. Seventy percent of companies have fewer than five employees, 96 percent have less than 50 and only 0.2 percent have more than 500. With some outstanding exceptions, they are ill-equipped to deal with competition from larger outfits, particularly those with multinational resources.

Heavy investment will be necessary to fit Catalan industry for the future, particularly with European Economic Community membership looming. Productivity has to be increased, technology improved, technical and market research boosted, international sales networks established. Fortunately, steps are under way in many of these areas. Traditional industries are being restructured and more technologically sophisticated light industries are developing, although on a small scale so far.

Labor relations, once a source of concern, are relatively calm. Although this year a national agreement between employers and the Socialist trade union, Union General de Trabajadores, limited wage increases to 15 percent, sectors in crisis are settling for much less. However, continuing conflicts and high charges at the port of Barcelona have caused many vessels to be diverted to other ports, including Tarragona.

In the last 25 years, the industrial profile has changed considerably, as textiles — for long the region's strongest sector — have lost ground. Today, metal processing (from tractors to electronic components) accounts for 26 percent of gross added value in industry;

chemical industries are in second place with 14 percent and textiles are third with 10 percent.

Chemicals

The chemicals sector has grown the fastest in the last few years, absorbing half the new investment in the region, much of which has come from multinationals.

Big names in the chemical industry, such as Bayer, Hoechst, BASF and Ciba-Geigy, are established. Dow Chemical is about to start a large expansion program at the Tarragona petrochemical complex.

Catalonia accounts for one-third of Spanish chemical production. Pharmaceuticals, plastics processing and organic chemicals have shown most growth recently while the production of cosmetics, synthetic fibers and fertilizers has increased more slowly. The industry employs 100,000 in Catalonia, where more than half of the Spanish companies that make plastics and resins have plants.

Textiles

A 160-billion-peseta (about \$1.8 billion) restructuring scheme is expected to start soon, affecting the whole Spanish industry. Most of the money will be earmarked for modernizing plants — an estimated 30 percent of the textile machinery is obsolete. A 32-percent production increase is envisaged by 1985 while the work force will be reduced by 23 percent. Half the industry's 400,000 employees are in Catalonia, mainly in spinning and weaving. The manufacturers hope to increase production by 66 percent per employee.

"If the measures contained in the plan are achieved rapidly and efficiently, the future of our company and the Spanish textile industry can be viewed with optimism," said Rafael Amezcua, managing di-

rector of La Seda de Barcelona, a leader in synthetic fibers that spent 1 billion pesetas on modernization in 1980.

An intense restructuring has already taken place in the cotton, wool and silk sectors, with smaller firms closing or merging into larger units. An effort is being made to upgrade quality and styling in a bid to counter lower-priced imports from the Far East. Private companies also claim that they are facing unfair competition from two firms, Hytasa and Intelhor, recently taken over by the state. The private companies say that the two firms are "dumping" their products on the market. Textile consumption in Spain has dropped from 11 kilograms per person in 1973 to nine in 1980, against 16 in the EEC and 22 in the United States.

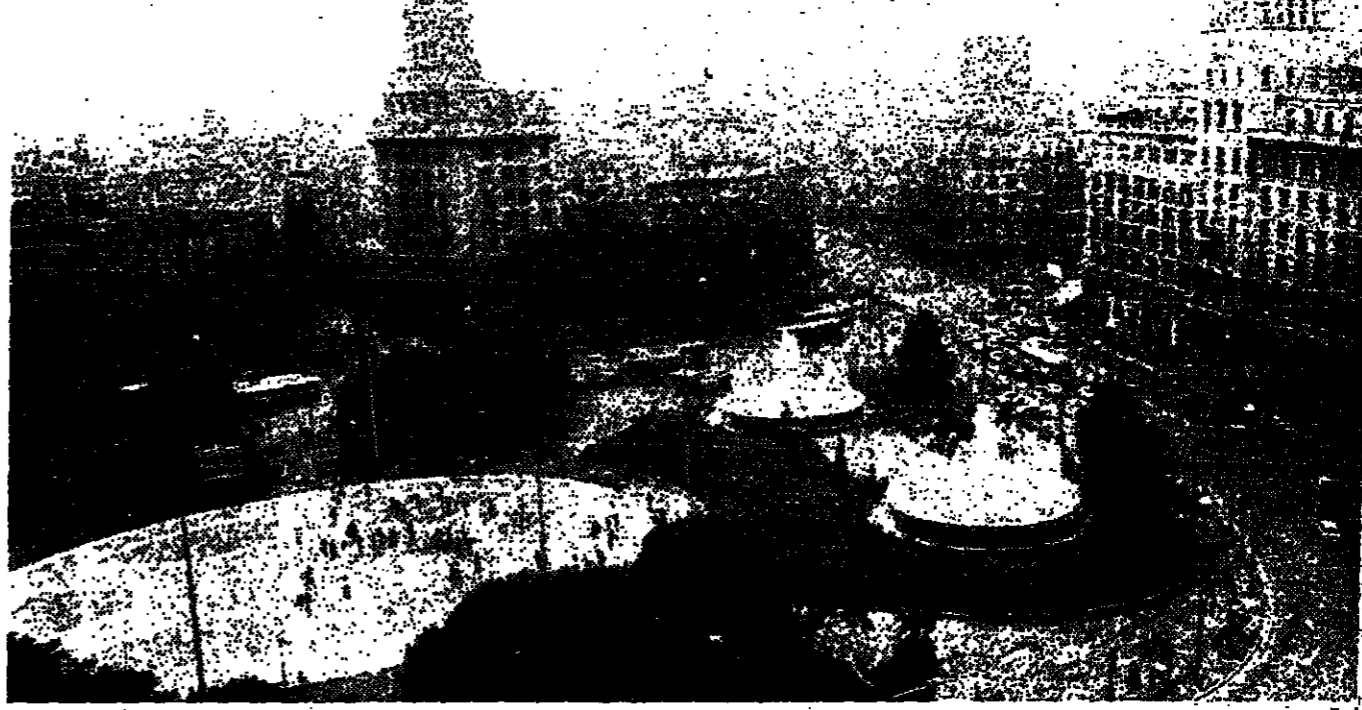
Metallurgy

Employing 300,000 people, the metal processing industry has moved from small-scale production such as machine tools to sophisticated electrical and nonelectrical machinery. After boom years in the 1960s and early 1970s, companies turning out consumer products are in trouble. In a restructuring program, firms producing household appliances are forming groups in which each manufacturer will specialize in a particular product instead of indulging in wasteful competition.

The sector as a whole showed negative growth last year, and a recent survey of 121 firms showed that they were operating at 78-percent capacity. They blamed weak demand, unpaid debts and financial charges for their problems. Twenty-five percent of the firms had made no new investment in 1980, a figure that rose to 50 percent for firms with less than 50 employees.

Apart from SEAT, Spain's national automobile manufacturer, and Motor Iberica, which makes tractors, vans and trucks, the state-controlled ENASA company produces Pegaso trucks at its factory in Catalonia. Motorcycles and scooters are also produced by the industry, largely located in and around Barcelona.

—D.B.



The Plaza de Catalunya divides the old city from the new.

Barcelona: An Exhilarating Cacophony

BARCELONA — Catalan pride is limitless. It was to Mount Tibidabo, so the legend goes, that the devil brought Jesus to tempt him with the world's delights. From the lofty summit, he gazed down to the riches of Barcelona and the fields stretching out of sight.

Today, the same horizon is dotted with smokestacks and lifeless high-rises in Barcelona's teeming satellite cities. From Tibidabo, one looks across to Montjuich mountain, home of the Spanish Village, a sort of "Spain in a bottle" reproducing all its architectural styles and regional crafts.

Spain's second city lies between those two mountains, often immersed in some of Europe's worst air pollution. Through clouds of industrial smog emerge the spiky silhouettes of the Gothic Cathedral and Gaudi's Sagrada Familia, the pinstripe world of the Diagonal, the sinister Barrio Chino and raucous Barceloneta fishermen's quarter, and finally the towering Columbus monument.

—D.B.

city spilled out beyond its medieval walls, and new merchant wealth financed stately architecture.

Columbus' Journey

When Columbus returned from his first American voyage, he reported back to Barcelona, where Ferdinand and Isabel awaited news. It proved an inauspicious event: By royal order, all Catalans were barred from the new trade and wealth. As the Mediterranean became a backwater of the Spanish empire, Barceloneta began its long slide into economic and political obscurity.

But it was shaken awake by the Romantic Age and the steam engine. Textile mills devoured wool and cotton; bank buildings began to crowd medieval mansions along the Via Layetana. Barcelona also became Europe's most turbulent city, simmering with nationalism and industrial anarchism.

Anarchy seems a fitting description for Barcelona's outrageous cultural flowering early in this century. With the new industrial

progress came wealthy patrons like E. Gual, who financed Gaudi's bizarre masterpieces. For a time Barcelona was Europe's foremost architectural innovator.

This economic and cultural outpouring was eclipsed by the Civil War of the 1930s, when the elite of Barcelona fled to France. But after just a few years the city was flexing its muscles again.

Second Busiest

Today, the bustling port of Barcelona still claims to be the Mediterranean's second-busiest in ship traffic, although Tarragona recently has moved more tonnage.

From the harbor, the tree-lined Ramblas spurs into the city — a promenade carpeted with flower stands, birds in cages and knots of humanity sifting through mountains of books and magazines. Barcelona is a publishing powerhouse, churning out more than half of Spain's books and magazines.

Las Ramblas disgorges at the Plaza de Catalunya, a vast circus of fountains and sculpture, pigeons

and children that divides the city from the new. It is the hub of Barcelona's public transportation, including the out-of-town metro, built by Murcia in grants 50 years ago for a city million.

Now the Barcelona area totals about 3.5 million people, about half of whom are not Catalan immigrants or their children from southern poverty-stricken areas. While the ramshackle shacks surrounding city have been replaced by concrete forests, the human presence on the city and its services is still.

But if Barcelona is besieged by urban problems, it accepts challenges of the future. It is the highest municipal tax base in Spain, for example the new \$1.1 billion town hall has cut debts from 1 billion to 5 billion pesetas (\$136 million to \$56.7 million) two years. Immigration has increased and the city can hope new era of stability.

Agriculture: Forgotten Wealth

BARCELONA — The cavernous "champagne" cellar of Codorniu at San Sadurn de Noya holds more than 100 million bottles. About 50 workers spend nine hours a day shifting bottles one-eighth of a turn to prevent the buildup of sediment. An experienced man using both hands can turn as many as 30,000 bottles a day. Every year, Codorniu markets about 30 million bottles of sparkling wine, making it the world's largest single producer.

The small town of San Sadurn de Noya, about 50 kilometers west of Barcelona, produces 90 percent of Spain's sparkling wine "in the Champagne method," about 80 million bottles a year. With Codorniu, other leaders are Freixenet and Segura Viuda, whose exports are valued at 730 million pesetas (about \$8.3 million).

Forgotten wealth: That sums up Catalonia's underdeveloped agricultural and food-processing sectors. Together they account for about 8 percent of Catalan exports, about 21.4 billion pesetas in 1979, and rank second and third in export growth rates after cement.

Through Barcelona's port, Catalan rulers shared the Mediterranean with Venice for three centuries. Here was written the world's first maritime code — "El Libro del Consulat de Mar." The

entering Catalonia's metropolis from Valencia or Zaragoza is like passing from tourist-poster Spain to another civilization: factories and soaring buildings, grand boulevards and a brown port filled with foreign ships. It is a city of sheltered cloisters and screaming traffic (including 13,000 taxis).

In Barcelona, Spain meets Europe and the world. Sixty foreign consulates and 18 major museums are here. Its high cultural level, industrial muscle and thriving maritime commerce make it a cosmopolitan city, more avant-garde and flexible than Madrid.

Barcelona is the seat of Catalonia's Generalitat. It is the cultural, financial, industrial and political capital of Catalonia. The home of famous choirs and of Europe's lowest sex shows, it is like an exhilarating glass of champagne after *vino corriente*.

Two-thousand years ago, the site was the Iberian town Laye, then the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca founded a fortified post. Romans called it Barcino until it fell to barbarians in the third century. New fortifications arose upon the ashes and within them the Barrio Gotico, monument to medieval Barcelona. Charlemagne made it a county that at times straddled the Pyrenees.

Through Barcelona's port, Catalan rulers shared the Mediterranean with Venice for three centuries. Here was written the world's first maritime code — "El Libro del Consulat de Mar." The

why above other Spanish regions like Galicia and Andalusia land holdings hinder efficient and overall production. Moreover, mechanization is a minority lower than EEC levels.

A recent study of Catalonia's primary sector done by the Garriga Nogues urged that production levels be increased through larger farms, mechanization and stepped-up fertilization. It also recommended wider crop diversity, especially in meat-cows and improved marketing techniques to meet the challenge of EEC competition. The study also recommended wider crop diversity, especially in meat-cows and improved marketing techniques to meet the challenge of EEC competition. The study also recommended wider crop diversity, especially in meat-cows and improved marketing techniques to meet the challenge of EEC competition.

The Penedes region west of Barcelona is Catalonia's capital quality wines (Tarragona province is largely devoted to wine) and is challenging the Rioja region, its Spanish arch-rival, in the international market. Mr. Penedes' annual 1.3 million liters are "wines of origin."

Yet this basic enterprise has been pegged for growth by the Generalitat's economic planners, with 1.8 billion pesetas budgeted this year, although not yet approved, toward restructuring the sector. Included is a major study of overall agrarian reform that, in light of Spain's imminent entry into the European Economic Community and the region's desire for more economic self-sufficiency, will try to improve Catalonia's lagging agricultural productivity.

Catalonia's four provinces offer a wide range of climate, soil and terrain conducive to agricultural diversity. Basic crops are wheat and rice (23 percent of Spanish rice is grown in Tarragona), feed-crops, vegetables, olives and fruit (especially in Lerida, where 34 percent of all Spanish apples and pears are grown). Dried fruits were Catalonia's fifth most important export in 1979, valued at more than 6 billion pesetas (two-thirds of the Spanish total). More than 100,000 hectares are devoted to vines for the dynamic wine industry.

By Spanish standards, Catalonia's agriculture is closer to Western patterns in several respects: 6.9 percent of the Catalan work force, for example, is devoted to agriculture, even lower than the EEC average of 8.2 percent; in all of Spain, 19.5 percent of the work force is in agriculture. About 25 percent of cultivated land is irrigated through an extensive network of rivers and man-made canals. The Spanish average is 12 percent. Catalonia also has more than 10 percent of all the farm machinery in Spain.

Despite these advantages, Catalonia, with 16 percent of the population, produces only 9 percent of the total Spanish agricultural output, and experts feel that the region may suffer from EEC competition. A crucial weakness is the so-called *minifundia* division of land, with an average farm size of slightly less than 19 hectares and with 70 percent of the farms at less than 10 hectares.

While average crop yields are

Connoisseurs really took of Penedes when the Gran Reserva from Bodegas received first prize at the Gault-Millau competitions, being such highly touted wines as Chateau Latour.

As national director for promotion and the author of books on the subject, Miguel Torres (junior) is doing more than any other individual to go against the often dubious reputation of Spanish wine. After an odyssey in viticulture at the University of Dijon in France, he returned to his family estate at Vilafranca del Penedes with a wealth of knowledge and French *Chateau* Sauvignon outings. Both have significantly improved Torres' reputation during the last decade. Last year, the firm's porting to 85 countries, in more than 1 million bottles United States.

The Torres operation is family affair. Miguel Torres (junior) is the owner, his son, is the general manager, daughter, Marimar, the sales director. They depend on local labor for about half their grapes; the father's orders, have a imposed limit of 180 employees; otherwise, the firm is occupying new \$1-million cellar and planting vineyards, piousness steady supply and growth.

YOUR MAN IN CATALONIA
Since 1965
Take advantage of the strong dollar
Business consultant
Real estate
Import-Export
Contact:
Domènec Manóvil
Calle Mayor 11
Bellaterra (Gorostiza)-Spain
Tel. 94-72-794211

HIDROELECTRICA DE CATALUÑA, S.A.
ARCHS, 10-BARCELONA 2 - SPAIN

Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A. is a Spanish corporation engaged in the production, transmission and distribution of electric power, in Catalonia. 80 percent of the total power provided by HECSA is distributed in the city of Barcelona and its adjacent area, one of the most populous and industrialized of Spain.

Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A., owns hydroelectric plants with an installed capacity of 222 MW. The Company also owns a 50% share of Termicas del Besós S.A., which has conventional thermal power plants with an aggregate capacity of 950 MW, as well as a 23% share of Hispano Francesa de Energía Nuclear S.A., which has the nuclear power plant Vandellós I with an installed capacity of 500 MW.

With the purpose to cover the future demand of energy, Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A., is involved in two major nuclear projects, Ascó II and Vandellós II, which are being built on a joint-venture basis together with the other Catalonian electric utilities, being its percentage share 15% and 28% respectively in both plants, in which installed capacity is about 1,000 MW each.

The evolution in the last five years of the main productivity ratios of the Company is shown in the following table:

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Electricity produced GWh	2,581.9	2,416.6	1,990.1	2,249.1	2,479.8
Electricity distributed GWh	2,227.4	2,234.8	2,330.0	2,560.0	2,695.7
No. of users	507,650	519,773	532,239	542,758	551,434
Contracted capacity GW	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0

Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A. is a publicly-owned company and its shares are listed and traded on the stock exchanges of Spain. The shares are widely distributed among a large number of individual private investors.

The evolution in the last five years of the main financial statements of the Company are shown in the following table:

All figures in million Ptas.	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Fixed assets	30,674.0	35,862.3	39,618.0	63,384.3	71,560
Shareholders Equity	16,502.1	17,543.3	20,344.3	37,097.4	37,755.8
Revenues	5,607.4	6,559.3	7,416.3	8,932.9	12,562.0
Cash Flow	1,540.6	1,845.4	1,888.9	1,980.5	2,195.2

* 1980 provisional figures.

G
TOURIST APARTMENTS FOR SALE
Costa del Sol/ Castellón
Barcelona/ Costa Brava
NEW OFFICE'S BUILDING FOR SALE
Malaga/ Sevilla/ Barcelona
NEW BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT & PROJETS
The largest full service real estate firm in SPAIN
GESIMCA S.A.
c./ Balmes, nº 114-72
BARCELONA-8
Tels: 93/ 2155120
2155439
Telex: 68796-BEIL

سكزا من الاصل

NESS NEWS BRIEFS

oygues Unit to Build Riyadh Project

ERY, Ala. — Blount Inc. said Monday that its 45-percent venture with Bouygues of France has signed an official...

et to Sell Laser Audio System in '82

NETHERLANDS — Philips said Monday that its compact disc laser system will be put on the market in the fall of 1982...

Employees Reject Work Cut Plan

NEIRO — Most of the 40,000 autoworkers at Volkswagen voted to reject a three-month plan worked out by union...

ays 757 Production on Schedule

— Production of the 757, one of Boeing's "new generation" schedule and within budget, according to the vice...

Insurance, Yamaichi Plan Venture

— Kuwait Insurance Co. confirmed Monday that it is discussing the formation of a joint investment based in Luxembourg...

irline in New Move on Continental

— Texas International Airlines said Monday that it has a petition to the Civil Aeronautics Board, to sell its 48.5...

st-Quarter Earnings in U.S. Show

nsiderable Strength, Analysts Say

Steve Lohr — Early returns on earnings generally derable, even surprising...

SEC Expected to Order Market Linkup

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission is expected to issue an order...

CURRENCY RATES

ange rates for April 16, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data.

AKENI

"Service to the Individual" — Cash Denary Bank sets rates...

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data.

AKENI Investment Management

Postfach 593, 8007 Zurich Switzerland

Japan Seeks

Compromise

On Car Issue

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO — Japanese trade officials have prepared a compromise plan to limit exports of cars to the United States...

Some of the first consignment of about 400 sports cars produced

by the company of former General Motors executive John Z. Delorean lined up to be loaded onto a ship at Belfast...

Dow Soars Despite Prime Rise

Backed by the rise in U.S. interest rates, the dollar climbed to seven-month high against the Japanese yen Monday...

Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Monday in Western Europe for Easter Monday.



Some of the first consignment of about 400 sports cars produced by the company of former General Motors executive John Z. Delorean lined up to be loaded onto a ship at Belfast...

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

U.S. Posts GNP Growth of 6.5%

In Strongest Quarter in 3 Years

WASHINGTON — In a surprisingly strong performance, the U.S. economy grew more during the first three months of this year than in any quarter in almost three years...

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.

American Express Co., Shearson Discuss Merger

NEW YORK — American Express Co. and Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. said Monday that they have expanded their talks on joint marketing activities to cover possible combination of the two companies.

INA Corp. to Sell Hospital Unit For \$650 Million

PHILADELPHIA — INA Corp. said Monday it tentatively agreed to sell Hospital Affiliates International unit to Hospital Corp. of America for about \$650 million in cash and HCA stock.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

For gold in Switzerland, an exceptional bank.

Our experience in gold is based on a banking tradition that dates back more than a century. Today, from Geneva to London to Hong Kong, our banks are among the leaders in this specialized field.

Through the worldwide offices of Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we trade gold 24 hours a day. So we can arrange your transactions any time, practically anywhere in the world. This definitely includes Switzerland, where TDB is the country's sixth largest commercial bank.

Much of this gold trading is done on behalf of individual buyers and sellers, but it is significant that more than 200 other banks come to TDB Holding Group for their own gold purchases.

Trade Development Bank. Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, Luxembourg. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Div. In % Yld. P/E Ratio	High	Low	Close	Change			
45 274 Jordan	1.20	3.5	7	11	48	44	+1
232 140 Johnson	2.10	4.4	9	21	26	210	+1
434 20 Johnson	2.10	4.4	9	21	26	210	+1
514 24 KLM	1.20	3.5	7	11	48	44	+1
232 140 Johnson	2.10	4.4	9	21	26	210	+1
434 20 Johnson	2.10	4.4	9	21	26	210	+1
514 24 KLM	1.20	3.5	7	11	48	44	+1
232 140 Johnson	2.10	4.4	9	21	26	210	+1
434 20 Johnson	2.10	4.4	9	21	26	210	+1
514 24 KLM	1.20	3.5	7	11	48	44	+1

New Issue All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. April 1981








The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund
for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe
Fonds de Rétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe
pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe
Strasbourg/Paris
DM 100 000 000.-
10% Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1981 (87-91)

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Algemene Elsassische Bankgesellschaft	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Richard Daus & Co., Bankiers
Delbrück & Co	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -	Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft	Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale -
Merck, Finck & Co.	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.	Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg - Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Arab Banking Corporation	Banca del Gottardo
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Crédit Commercial de France	Creditanstalt - Bankverein
Daiwa Europe Limited	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Vienna	The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.
Kredietbank International Group	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Société Générale	Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	

OUR INVESTMENT BANKING REPRESENTATIVES

 NEW YORK R.J.J.M. van Zinnicq Bergmann ABN Bank 84, William Street New York, N.Y. 10038 Tel: 212-344-9871 Telex: 226136 rca/ 649595 wu	 MEXICO W. de Marez Oyens ABN Bank Edificio Plaza Comermex, Torre Baja.6. Piso Biv. Avila Camacho No. 1, Mexico 10. D.F., P.O. Box 18 bis Mexico I.D.F. Tel: 540-66-81 Telex: 017-71887	 PARIS J.M.M.D. de Robillard ABN Bank Résidence Louvois 1, Rue Lulli, 75004 Paris Tel: (0)297 5829 Telex: 680367	 BAHRAIN J.F. Budding ABN Bank Manama Government Road P.O. Box 350 Tel: 250123 Telex: 8614	 SINGAPORE A.M. Meurs ABN Bank 2, Cecil Street, D'Almeida Street, Singapore 0104 Tel: 9155/98236 Telex: RS 24396	 TOKYO J.P. Leslie ABN Bank Fuji Building Room 509 2-3 Marunouchi 3-chome Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo 100 Tel: (5)287 0688/ 287 0689 Telex: 222-2326	 HONG KONG S.W. Gost Lievens ABN Bank Holland House 9, Ice House Street P.O. Box 61 Tel: (5)236001/(5)245269/ (5)245929 Telex: FX 73453
---	--	---	--	--	--	--

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (ABN) now has seven Investment Banking Representative Offices (IBRO's) around the globe to keep you in constant touch with the world's important financial markets... New York, Paris, Bahrain, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Mexico.

Complementing ABN's international network in 42 countries on every major continent, these IBRO's are staffed by knowledgeable professionals ready to provide up-to-the-minute advice on net issue business, securities, and other investment banking activities.

ABN Bank

New Issues
Syndication/Sales
Underwriting
Portfolio Management

The ABN Bank has offices and affiliations in: The Netherlands, Ireland, Great Britain, Channel Islands, Belgium (also as Internationale Handels- en Diamantbank N.V.), France (Banque de Neuilleville, Schlumberger, Mallet), Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Gibraltar, Italy, Greece, Turkey (Holantis Bank Onit), Morocco, Kenya, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia (Albank AlSaudi AlHollandi), United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan R.O.C. (HBU Bank), Australia, U.S.A. (and also as LaSalle National Bank), Canada, Netherlands Antilles, Surinam (and also as de Surinaamsche Bank N.V.), British West-Indies (and also as LaSalle National Bank), Panama, Colombia, Mexico. Operating under the name Banca Hondurens Unidos in: Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil (and also as Banco Aymoré), Ecuador.

حکومت عمان

Noranda's Powis Shrewd on MacMillan, Diversification

Times Service
In the early 1970s, a mining and Life Assurance company, interviewed John Noranda as an executive for a research report. Mr. Noranda was impressed. Mr. Bradshaw, the young man, told Noranda as an executive in 1955 and is now vice president of the company. Mr. Bradshaw, the young man, told Noranda as an executive in 1955 and is now vice president of the company.

Its expansion into forest products is about to pick up, if Noranda's tender offer for control of MacMillan Bloedel, Canada's largest forest products company, is successful. Noranda is seeking to raise its 8-percent interest in MacMillan to 49 percent in a transaction valued at about 626 million Canadian dollars.

Most analysts have given high marks to Mr. Powis for his management. Ira A. Katzin, of Pitfield Mackay Ross, a Toronto brokerage firm, ranks Noranda as No. 1 in the "top dozen" companies he covers.

He is particularly enthusiastic about the bid for MacMillan Bloedel, which he says has underperformed the forest products group as a whole for the preceding eight years, it's poised for a dramatic improvement because of its heavy investment in modernization, he said. "By 1983, MacMillan will have replaced or modernized three-quarters of its capacity for sawing the large old-growth timber that is its major underutilized asset."

Douglas Nicholson, an analyst at the Toronto brokerage firm of Nesbitt Thomson Bongard, said of

Noranda: "Expanding metal production through a continuing program of mine development has greatly enhanced the outlook for the mining division as metal markets respond to the higher level of consumption anticipated in 1982."

Stock market analysts consider Mr. Powis's handling of the MacMillan takeover bid to be as shrewd as it was low-key. In fact, to the outsider, the chairman hardly appeared to be involved, leaving negotiations largely in the hands of Adam H. Zimmerman, executive vice president and Noranda's forest products expert.

Forest Group
Mr. Zimmerman built up Noranda's forest products group from several bankrupt sawmills taken over in 1961 to the point where the group contributed almost 80 million Canadian dollars to Noranda's 1980 profit.

Mr. Powis exhibited shrewdness of a different variety last year during a takeover foray by Brascan of Toronto, which is controlled by the interests of Edward and Peter Bronfman. Brascan, which was rich in cash following the sale of

its Brazilian power interest to the Brazilian government, had bought about 16 percent of Noranda stock in October, 1979, mostly from the Argus Corp.

Brascan, suddenly the largest single shareholder in Noranda, demanded representation on the board.

Mr. Powis refused, and in a complex reorganization succeeded in keeping control within the Noranda management. This was done by making Zinor Holdings, which was owned primarily by five Noranda affiliates, Noranda's largest shareholder, thus diluting Brascan's holdings.

The deftness of the Zinor move, according to another analyst, David Schulman, was that it continued to provide "a tremendous amount of protection" against any attempted takeover of Noranda at a moment when the economics of inflation made it cheaper to buy existing companies than to build new capacity.

Mr. Schulman, of the Montreal investment firm of Geoffroy Leclerc, said the fact that Zinor is Noranda's largest single share-

holder "effectively rules out a Canadian challenger." The increasingly stiff application of the screening powers of Canada's Foreign Investment Review Agency "effectively rules out a foreign challenger."

Mr. Schulman also said, however, that Noranda was "incredibly vulnerable" to foreign exchange fluctuations, since its 1980 revenues included 1.1 billion Canadian dollars in exports and about 800 million generated in the United States, a total of about 1.9 billion that is subject to changes in the value of the Canadian dollar.

With the Canadian currency now at a relatively low level against the U.S. dollar, the foreign exchange situation favors Noranda, but any major strengthening of the Canadian dollar would reduce profits.

Mr. Powis referred to this when he told the Toronto Society of Financial Analysts in February: "We do not believe that the exchange premium on U.S. currency, in which most of our products are sold, will last forever. Accordingly, our recent capital investment program has been and remains very large for the next three years, at 1.5 billion Canadian dollars."

In addition to forest products and mining, smelting and refining (it produces copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, molybdenum and potash), Noranda has manufacturing operations in aluminum and copper products.

Schlumberger

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders of SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (Schlumberger N.V.), the Company, will be held at Plant Head, Plant Pte, Als Bazel, Rotterdam (First Floor) on Tuesday, May 5, 1981 at 2.00 o'clock in the afternoon (Dutch time), for the following purposes:

- To elect thirteen directors.
- To report on the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1980, and to approve the Company's Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1980, and its Consolidated Statement of Income for the year ended December 31, 1980, and to approve the declaration of dividends by the Board of Directors as reflected in the Company's 1980 Annual Report to Stockholders.
- To amend for Deed of Incorporation of the Company to increase authorized Common Stock from 500,000,000 to 500,000,000 shares.
- To approve the appointment of Price Waterhouse & Co., as independent public accountants to audit the accounts of the Company for the year 1981.

Action will also be taken upon such other matters as may come properly before the meeting. Up to April 28th, 1981 holders of Certificates representing Common Shares of Schlumberger Limited may give voting instructions to the depositary under deposit of their certificates with the undersigned or by surrendering or by extension of a deposit of their bank. If no voting instructions are given the undersigned will vote for the above matters. Copies of the notice of this Annual General Meeting of Stockholders and of the Annual Report are available with the undersigned.

LOUIS F. TRATTEKANTOOR VAN DER
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DE
AMSTERDAM, 13th April 1981, Spoorstraat 172, Tel. (020) 21 25 21 ext. 330/323.

Supports Talks on Trade in Services

Seaberry
ON — The Reagan administration is pressing for multilateral talks on trade in services such as banking, communications and other services. Last year, about 10 percent of the U.S. economy was in manufacturing and mining and metallurgy.

by U.S. Trade Representative William Brock to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Trade in services is estimated to exceed \$35 billion.

"For the most part, governments must rely on bilateral contacts on a case by case basis to resolve individual trade problems," said the statement, which was released Sunday.

The statement noted "a disturbing trend toward" restrictions in some service areas. "This trend is emerging at a time when there are strong protectionist pressures affecting trade in goods."

Mr. Brock also said that trade in services can reap the same benefits

as trade in goods and that each can stimulate the growth of the other. Some service sectors such as data processing and telecommunications are particularly important in the export business and "will be one of the major sources of increased productivity in our economies over the coming decade," the statement said.

"Services trade is the frontier for expansion of export sales," Mr. Brock wrote. "Aggressive cultivation of foreign markets by U.S. service industries is as critical to our economic recovery as is increased export of goods."

The Cabinet-level Trade Policy Committee recently approved a

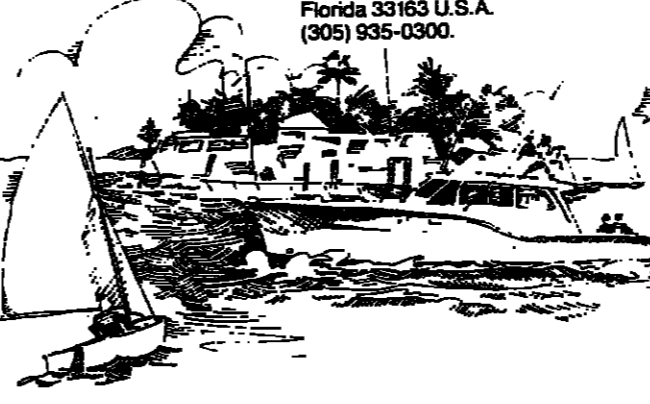
plan for service industries to become more aggressive in marketing their products overseas. The program includes:

- Using existing bilateral arrangements with other governments to resolve some trade problems, including services.
- A review of export disincentives.
- Preparing for future multilateral trade negotiations in services.
- Reviewing U.S. laws related to achieving reciprocity for U.S. service industries.
- Reviewing adequacy of statistics on trade in services.

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.



This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

U.S. \$150,000,000 Kingdom of Sweden

Floating/Fixed Rate Bonds Due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three months interest period from 21st April, 1981 to 21st July, 1981 the Bonds will carry an Interest Rate of 16 1/2% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 21st July, 1981. The Coupon Amount per U.S. \$5,000 will be U.S. \$210.12.

On 13th April, 1981 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate was 13.56 per cent. per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Agent Bank

Quarter GNP Grows 6.5% in U.S.

ed from Page 13)
in the quarter, to adjusted annual rate. In the fourth quarter, nominal GNP rose 6.5 percent.

had once expected my to "double dip" back into negative territory. Forecasts had thinking, especially any government first-quarter growth.

Department's economist, William Evans, however, says, "The news may worsen, but it will not rule out the one or even two moderate declines in the private economy. Evans Economics, Inc., predicting 3 1/2 percent for the current

quarter and 4-percent for the second half.

But any oil price rise, interest rate or weather extremes, or the timing of a tax cut could make obsolete all the forecasts. The variable hardest to predict — and the most important — is the expectations of American consumers.

Important Variables
Inflation as measured by the GNP "implicit price deflator," the government's compensating subtraction to determine the effect of rising prices, rose at an annual rate of 7.8 percent in the first quarter, down from 10.7 percent in the fourth quarter. The rise of consumer prices alone, reflected by the Consumer Price Index, was last set at an annual rate of 12.1 percent.

The GNP figures showed that personal consumption overall increased 3.5 percent over the previ-

ous quarter, at an annual rate. Consumption of durable goods — long-lasting items such as major appliances — grew 3 percent in the first quarter.

Gross private domestic investment, the foundation of the future of the economy, was up sharply, by 6.3 percent.

The disposable income — after inflation and taxes — of the average American was up 2.6 percent from the previous quarter, at \$8,679 per capita.

The national savings rate, which has received a lot of attention from the Reagan administration, was 4.7 percent, one of the few declines in the GNP figures, down from the fourth-quarter 1980 rate of 5.1 percent.

Business inventories fell \$7.9 billion in the first quarter after a \$17.4-billion decline in the fourth quarter.

JAPAN PORTS

its, in millions, are in local currency unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1981	1980
Onyomi	877.0	850.0
	47.1	38.0
	0.98	0.79
Home Products	1,138.0	1,020.0
	127.5	113.5
	0.81	0.72
Armita	1,440.0	1,350.0
	69.0	68.1
	1.20	1.23
Cascade	784.6	720.0
	55.9	49.8
	1.40	1.25
Ward	1,220.0	1,020.0
	90.0	76.4
	2.33	2.04
De Nemours	3,650.0	3,570.0
	201.8	239.0
	1.35	1.42
Goedrich	780.4	720.0
	25.3	20.3
	1.41	1.20
Sio Pacific	1,350.0	1,230.0
	52.0	50.0
	0.49	0.48
Neo-Pacific	362.2	320.0
	15.7	18.3
	0.51	0.62
Del Douglas	1,630.0	1,420.0
	40.3	43.4
	1.03	1.10
West Bancorp	26.52	27.07
	1.10	1.05
	27.19	26.60
	1.05	1.03
TRW	1,260.0	1,220.0
	55.0	47.9
	1.47	1.30
Wagon Camp	416.6	387.4
	40.0	39.7
	1.65	1.63
Carbide	2,450.0	2,570.0
	178.0	219.0
	2.64	3.22
Pittsburgh Steel	275.3	289.1
	4.18	6.50
	0.84	1.45

THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. ("The Fund") has been called by the Management and will take place at Handelskade 8, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on May 4, 1981; at 11:00.

AGENDA

- Consideration of the declaration of a dividend of \$10 per share to shareholders of record on May 22, 1981.
- Approval of Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1980.
- Related Business.

The foregoing items may be approved by a majority of the shares cast on each item. Copies of the Annual Report of the Fund containing the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1980, and form of proxy—available in English or German without cost to the Shareholder—may be obtained from the principal office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., P.O. Box 7788, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas Islands, from the offices of the paying agents listed below, or from:

Dreyfus GmbH
Maximilianstrasse 24,
8 Munich 22, West Germany,
Tel.: 089/220702. Telex: 5/29392.

Holders of bearer shares will be admitted to the Meeting on presentation of their Certificates or Presentation of a voucher which may be obtained from any of the paying agents listed below.

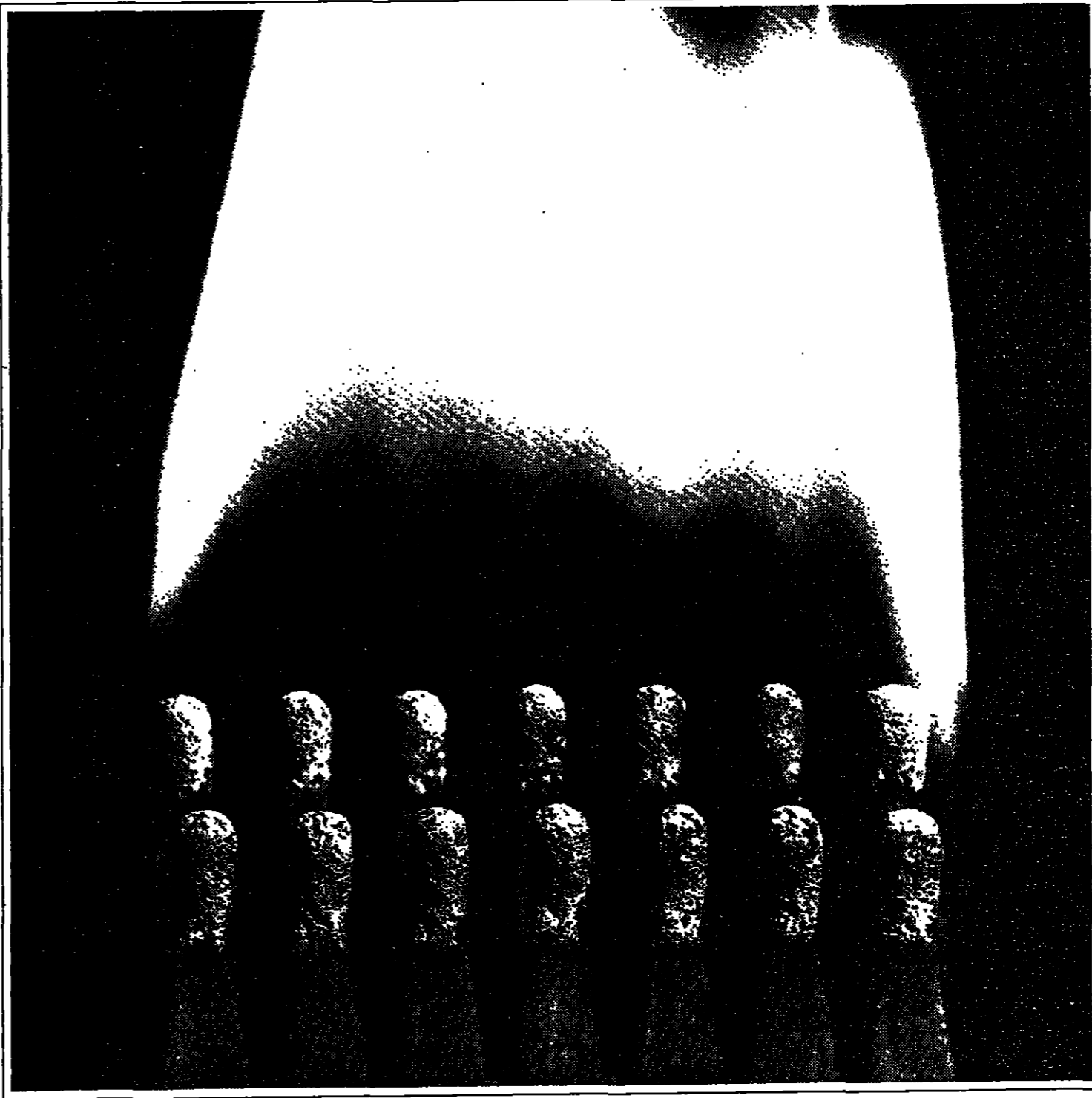
Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a voucher obtained from one of the paying agents listed below to Mr. Barry W. Herman, The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. Roy West Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, Mutual Funds Dept., P.O. Box 7788, Nassau, Bahamas Islands. The form of proxy and voucher must be received by Mr. Barry W. Herman by May 4, 1981, to be voted at the meeting.

The custodians of the fund are the Bank of New York (90 Washington Street, New York, N.Y.) and Roy West Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited. All payments and inquiries should be Mutual Funds Department, P.O. Box 7788, Nassau, Bahamas Islands. Inquiries may also be directed to Dreyfus GmbH, Maximilianstr. 24, 8 Munich 22, West Germany. Tel. 089/220702, Telex 5/29392.

BOWLING GREEN COMPANY LIMITED
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAYING AGENTS FOR
THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited 25 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX, England	Deutsche Bank AG Grosse Gallustr. 10-14 6 Frankfurt/Main 1 West Germany
Banque Internationale A Luxembourg 7, Boulevard Royal Luxembourg-Ville Luxembourg 2205	Roy West Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited Mutual Funds Department, P.O. Box 7788, Nassau, Bahamas Islands



WestLB derives its prowess in international finance from multiple sources.

Large-scale financing calls for a bank with all the credentials and expertise needed to ensure a smooth, competitive functioning of any major money raising operation.

WestLB's approach in initiating and organizing worldwide syndicates, its own resources, international flexibility and well-balanced sources of funds make the Bank one of Germany's top three international institutions — a solid wholesale financing partner.

Westdeutsche Landesbank
A strong force in wholesale banking

WestLB

Headquarters:
P.O. Box 1128,
D-4000 Düsseldorf 1,
Tel. (211) 82 60

Frankfurt Office:
Tel. (611) 257 91

Branches:
London, Tel. 638 6141;
New York, Tel. 754-9600;
Tokyo, Tel. 216-0581

Subsidiaries:
WestLB International S.A.,
Luxembourg, Tel. 44 74 11;
WestLB Asia Limited,
Hong Kong, Tel. 5-259 208

Representative Offices:
Latin-America Office,
New York, Tel. 754-9620;
Rio de Janeiro,
Tel. 2 62-48 21;
Toronto, Tel. 869 1085;
Tokyo, Tel. 213-1811;
Melbourne, Tel. 654 1655

Participations:
Banque
Franco-Allemande S.A.,
Paris, Tel. 5 63 01 09;
Banco da Bahia
Investimentos S.A.,
Rio de Janeiro,
Tel. 253 9723

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 20

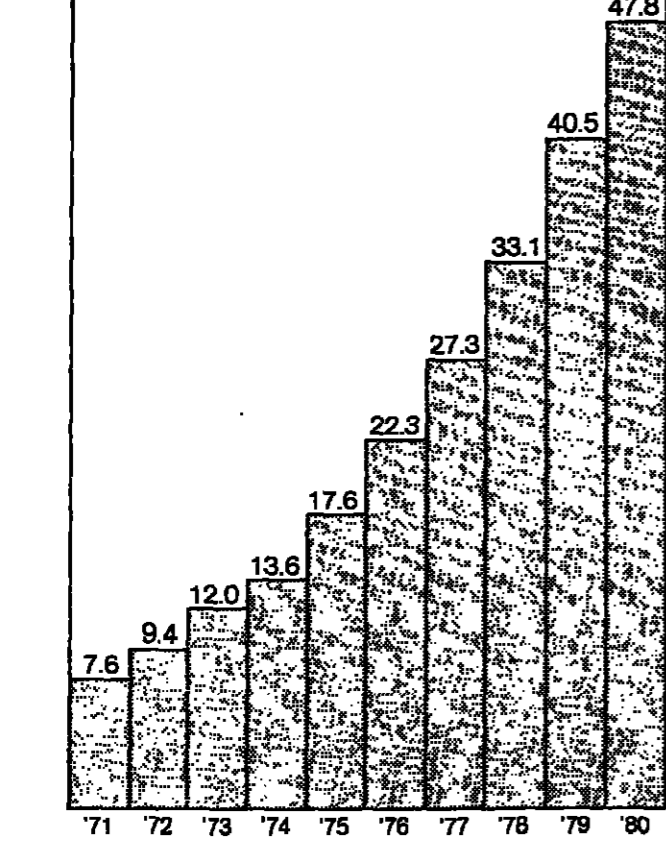
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, P/E, Div., and various stock symbols like AAV, ABA, AIC, etc.

Notes: Figures are unrounded... Unless otherwise noted, years of dividend in 10... Includes symbols for Dividend, New York, etc.

When doing business with Holland, use the bank that knows the business inside out.

Get in touch with NMB. The bank that knows the business inside out. NMB BALANCE SHEET TOTALS (in billions of Dutch guilders)



We will place at your disposal our network of 476 branches established in all commercial centres of Holland. NMB Bank, your contact for foreign exchange, eurodeposits, euro-currency loans, gold, coin, banknotes, domestic and international securities operations and all international banking services.

NMB BANK NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK NV

Eduard van Beinumstraat 2, 1077 XT Amsterdam. For eurodeposits and foreign exchange: telephone 020-5433184, telex: 14216 a nmba nl.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. ESCORTS & GUIDES. ESCORTS, N.Y. EVERYWHERE, U.S.A. Includes contact info for various agencies like ESCORT SERVICE, CAPRICE, and LONDON ESCORT SERVICE.

Handwritten Arabic text: حكاية من الاحول

Go Futures table with columns for contract type, price, and change.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES table listing various commodities like soybean oil, feeder cattle, and hogs.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES table listing sugar, coffee, and orange juice.

Italy Trade Deficit Up To 1.54 Trillion Lire article text.

Commodity Indexes table for April 20, 1981.

Cash Prices table listing various metals and commodities.

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates.

New York Futures table listing various futures contracts.

New York Futures table listing additional futures contracts.

Italy Trade Deficit Up To 1.54 Trillion Lire article text.

Commodity Indexes table for April 20, 1981.

Cash Prices table listing various metals and commodities.

Summary Most Active table listing stock market activity.

Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, April 20, 1981 table.

New York Futures table listing various futures contracts.

Italy Trade Deficit Up To 1.54 Trillion Lire article text.

Commodity Indexes table for April 20, 1981.

Cash Prices table listing various metals and commodities.

Permina article text: The arrival of Mon... as a new leadership...

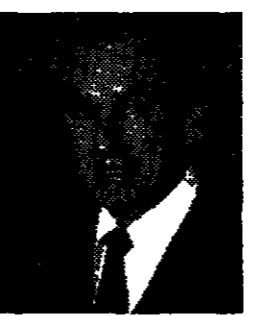
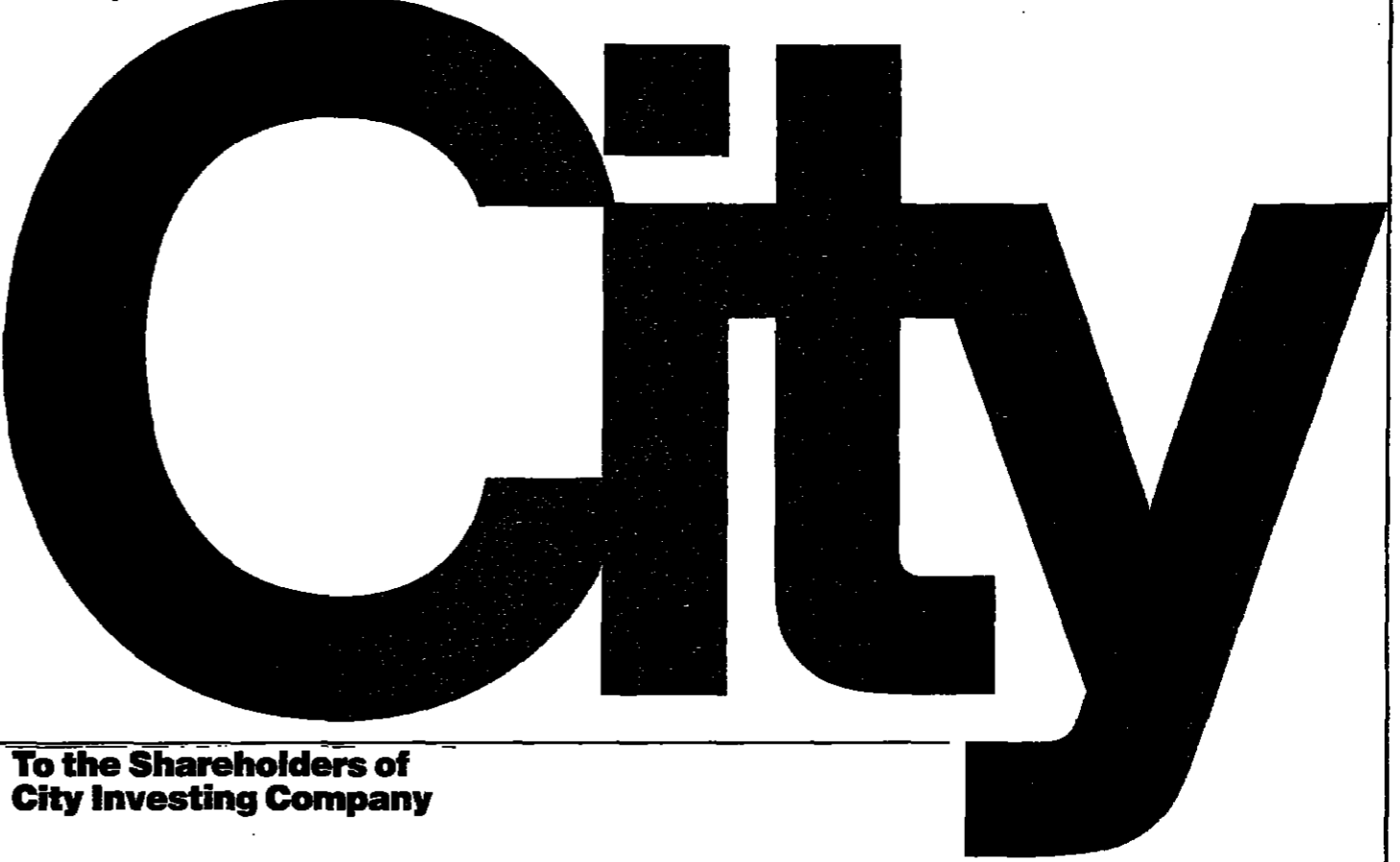
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS table listing various investment funds.

To the Shareholders of City Investing Company Annual Report text.

To the Shareholders of City Investing Company Annual Report text.

To the Shareholders of City Investing Company Annual Report text.

To the Shareholders of City Investing Company Annual Report text.



Chairman's letter reprinted from City Investing Company's 1980 Annual Report.

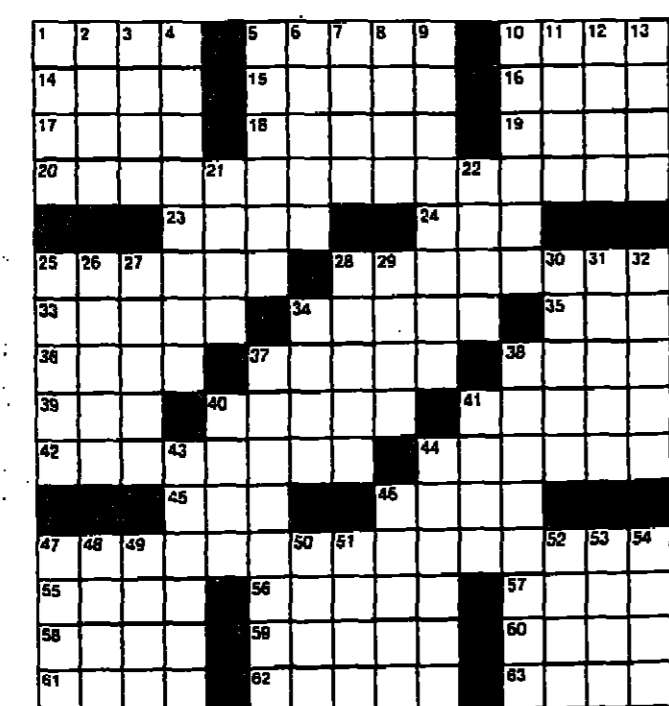
Main body of the Chairman's letter detailing the company's performance and future outlook.

Main body of the Chairman's letter detailing the company's performance and future outlook.

Signature of Geo. T. Scharffenberger.

Geo. T. Scharffenberger, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 What boxer Marciano never suffered as a pro
5 Prefix with section
10 Hebrew letter
14 One not in favor
15 Sen. Kennedy's middle name
16 Lot or locale
17 Article
18 A — a poke
19 Satiated
20 Twin sons of Mars
23 Recent
24 Fruiting spike
25 Football's Green Wave
28 Kind of job, for some
33 Growing out
34 Worn-out horses
35 Strike violently
36 Cutting tool
37 Abhorred
38 Disconcert
39 Behold
40 Dickens villain
41 Shankar plays it
42 Substitutes for natural products
44 Company lower
45 Peace, in Peru
46 Fluff
47 Protection for Augustus
55 Come into sight
56 Daughter of Tantalus
57 Iago was one
58 Bone below the humerus
59 Chemical compound
60 Bohemian
61 Observed
62 Kin of pieces of eight
63 Bar orders
DOWN
1 Beast's bed
2 Aware of
3 Forward part of the Pinta
4 Assume
5 Ascribe
6 Clamor
7 Garment for Burger
8 The Emerald Isle
9 Melted down, as fat
10 Aver
11 Author O'Flaherty
12 Words to Brutus
13 Fixed charges
21 Route
22 Betrayers
25 Vex
26 Dylan Thomas's "Milk Wood"
27 Idles
28 Pies for Pierre
29 Fruit punches
30 Choleric
31 Major province in Afghanistan
32 Abrasive substance
34 Satisfactory, in slang
37 Sobriquet for La Guardia
38 Hollow, as a pipe or reed
40 Gyro follower
41 Appear at La Scala
43 Missing link
44 They use adits
46 Sticker
47 In addition
48 Function
49 Tops
50 Spring
51 Jot
52 Vivacious
53 Estimate
54 W.C.T.U. backers

Solutions to Previous Puzzle

Answers to crossword puzzle from previous issue, including words like GAVE, DUMBER, FLIED, etc.

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions for various locations like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

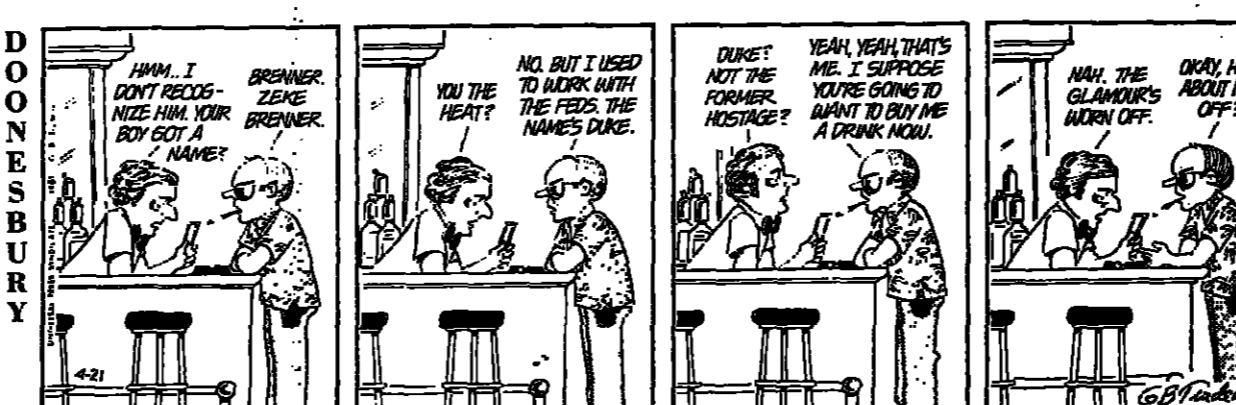
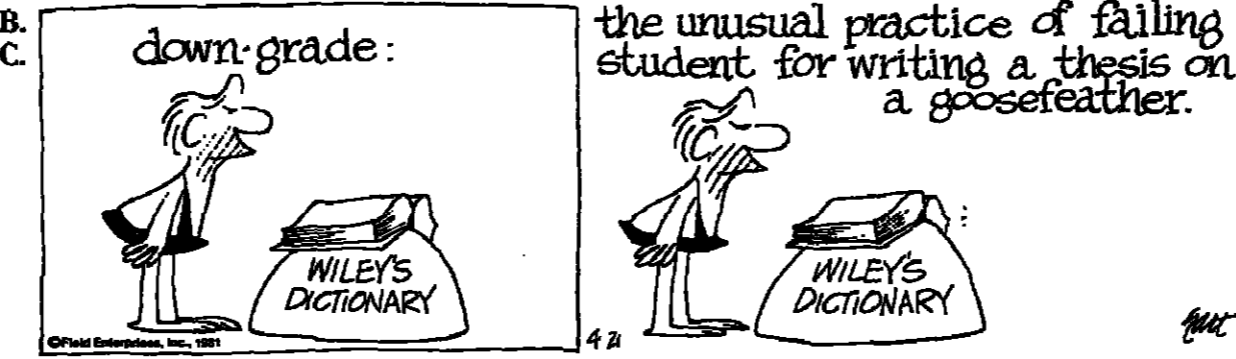
BBC WORLD SERVICE
Broadcasts of 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200 (All times GMT).

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Wrong Turn Gets California Pair In Hot Water With U.S. Air Force

SACRAMENTO — Two women were searched by Air Force security officers after they "made a couple of wrong turns" and drove up to some B-52s that are on constant alert for counterattack, officials say.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
LURTY
TOAFO
SARGIT
ANNAAB

Answers: AN, ... (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumble: CYCLE BOGUS ENCORE GIGGLE
Answer: Dropped in for a cool drink — ICE CUBES

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE TESTAMENT

By Elie Wiesel. Summit Books. 346 pp. \$13.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ELIE WIESEL won't stop writing these novels, these white pages full of black songs, and if we stop reading them — if we stop listening — we will lose our souls.
"The Testament," unsurprisingly, is Jewish. It laughs and mourns. Mystics dance before they are burned. The greatest sin is silence. If we are silent, we have lost our history and our memory. We must speak, sing and cry. Otherwise, the dead lack meaning. We can't hear them.

John Leonard is on the New York Times.

Dreiser To Be Issued Without Censorship

By Herbert Mitgang
NEW YORK — Theodore "Sister Carrie," one of the American novels of the 20th century, is being published for the first time with the restoration of 36 pages cut out of the original manuscript.

We are told about Kossov from the point of view of a professor in Jerusalem, who houses the mute son, from the point of view of the son, who can't explain himself to a bitter young widow, from the point of view of the "invisible" watchman, who has never been able to laugh, and from the point of view of Kossov himself, whose memoirs are the black songs that testify on the dream of this book. Kossov becomes a Communist without ever being able to forget that he is a Jew, one of those millenarian obsessives. He serves the party in between pogroms; it is as if God wore a black mustache. He is rewarded with a bullet in the head, another sort of poem.

Wiesel, who has spent 18 books reminding us that we are not permitted to forget the evil of anti-Semitism, asserts in "The Testament" an uncompromising presupposition: We are Jews before we are Russians, Germans, Spaniards, English. We seek, in silence, the Messiah. We are told that "God Himself was afraid of silence," and so created heaven and earth. If we fail to remember, there is no God. His ambition is daunting. He would convert the entire experience of 20th-century European intellectuals into some illustration of the fabulous, a flapping Chagall. He would tell us that a revolution, any revolution, is less important than fathers and sons and sacred books, as if all revolutions weren't schematic drawings of the relations between fathers and sons and those same sacred books. He asks us to believe in magic. I believe in Kossov, who loves his father and his son more than he could ever love any revolution; and in Raisa, his wife, who survives; and in Katsya, who fears yet another commit-

BRIDGE

By Alan...

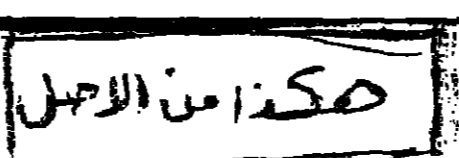
BRIDGE has been played in some peculiar settings, and many of these have been military: the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower, where he played with his staff while awaiting news of the North African landings; military hospitals in Vietnam, where doctors played between the arrivals of casualties. On a physically higher level was the school roof near London, England, where this columnist played during World War II on the assumption that moonlight would be present and German bombers absent.

Playing while on the move is common in the comfortable lounges of the fast-fanishing ocean liners and in the relative comfort of commuter trains. Games in the air are rarer, partly because plane designers are less farsighted and considerate than their train counterparts in providing reversible seats.

A novel and perhaps unique form of traveling bridge was recently reported by Bill Saunders of Tenafly, N.J. Since bus bridge and auto bridge are impractical, he and a group of friends have found the ideal compromise: a van-pool. Each weekday morning, with door-to-door service at about half the cost of public transportation, they play bridge en route to their offices.

The bridge is swift but not always skilled. On the diagrammed deal, for example, North's response of two hearts to one club was far from standard. Perhaps he was not fully awake at 7:30 a.m., a strange hour for bridge-playing. Naimally expecting a powerful hand opposite him, South launched into Blackwood and was disappointed to find that his partner held only one ace.

Bridge score table with columns for NORTH, WEST, SOUTH, EAST and various card counts.



Philly Edge Bucks, 99-98; Nets Also Capture Series

By Tom Moran
Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Bob Lanier, the Philadelphia 76ers' star forward, led his team to a 99-98 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks in the final game of the Eastern Conference playoffs on Tuesday.



Bob Lanier

Lanier scored 30 points and 10 rebounds, leading the 76ers to a 1-3 series victory over the Bucks. The 76ers will face the Boston Celtics in the Eastern Conference Finals.

Lanier's performance was crucial in the final moments of the game. He hit a clutch shot with 10 seconds left to seal the victory. The 76ers' defense held the Bucks to a record-low 43 points in the second half.

The Bucks' offense struggled throughout the game, missing key shots. Philadelphia's defense was particularly effective in the second half, forcing turnovers and limiting Milwaukee's scoring opportunities.

Lanier's leadership was evident as he directed his teammates and kept them focused during the intense playoff game. His ability to perform under pressure was a key factor in the 76ers' success.

The victory gives the 76ers a significant momentum boost as they prepare for the next round. Fans are optimistic about their chances of winning the Eastern Conference and advancing to the NBA Finals.

Lanier's performance in this game is considered one of the best of his career. It showcased his versatility and ability to make a difference in high-stakes situations.

The 76ers' coaching staff praised Lanier's leadership and the team's overall effort. They believe this victory is a testament to their hard work and dedication throughout the season.

The Bucks' fans were disappointed with the outcome but praised their team's effort. They hope to see the Bucks return to the playoffs next season.

The game was a thrilling contest that lived up to the hype. The crowd at the Spectrum arena was electric, and the intensity of the game was palpable.

Lanier's performance was a key factor in the 76ers' victory. His ability to score and rebound was instrumental in their success.

The Bucks' defense was unable to contain Lanier and the 76ers' offense. Philadelphia's strategy proved to be the winning one in this crucial game.

Lanier's clutch performance in the final minutes of the game is a defining moment in Philadelphia's playoff run. It solidified their position as the Eastern Conference champion.

The Bucks' season ended in disappointment, but they will look to learn from this experience and improve for next year.

Lanier's leadership and performance in this game are a testament to his skill and ability. He is a true leader on and off the court.

The 76ers' victory in this game is a significant achievement for the franchise. It marks a turning point in their history and sets the stage for future success.

Lanier's performance in this game is a career highlight for him. It shows his ability to rise to the occasion and make a difference when it counts.

The Bucks' fans will miss their team, but they will continue to support them. They hope to see the Bucks return to the playoffs next season.

Lanier's performance in this game is a testament to his skill and ability. He is a true leader on and off the court.

The 76ers' victory in this game is a significant achievement for the franchise. It marks a turning point in their history and sets the stage for future success.

played, the Sixers would have had a chance for a new promotion: Everyone who attended the game could have brought a friend to the replay. With an announced crowd of 6,704, and a capacity of 18,276, some of the fans could have brought two friends.

Just Another Team
It was the smallest playoff crowd the team has had since the Spectrum opened in the 1967-68 season. The Sixers have averaged 10,272 for their five home playoff dates this year.

"It's confusing," said Pat Williams, vice president and general manager of the club. He attributed the size of the crowd to the Easter holiday (although the team had drawn bigger crowds on previous Easter days), the fact that the game was televised locally and the competition of a Phillies baseball game across the street at Veterans Stadium.

"They're not buying the playoffs," Williams said of the fans. "They're buying the opposition. Milwaukee, to them, is just another team in the league. The town is predictable by its unpredictability. A very capricious basketball town."

To the Sixers, Milwaukee could not have been considered just another team. A 16-point lead in the third quarter — built mostly on the play of Erving, who finished with 28 points, Maurice Cheeks and Bobby Jones — suddenly disappeared.

The Bucks outscored Philadelphia, 19-3, over a six-minute stretch at the end of the third quarter and the start of the fourth. Marques Johnson scored 6 of his 36 points in that stretch, and Jones

played by-play sheet at there may have as 31 seconds before the replay showed seconds had not had had to be re-

Pulls Ahead at End in Boston Marathon

By Tom Moran
Times Service

RODGERS established his then-best time of 2:09.27. It was the first time Seko has failed to win a marathon. Asked when he had taken the lead, Seko replied through an interpreter, "I think it was about in front of the Bill Rodgers (sporting goods) store at the Cleveland Circle."

The remark drew a smile from Rodgers who was sitting next to the Japanese runner to meet reporters. "He's No. 1 in the world right now," Rodgers conceded in defeat. "I'm glad I'm not too far behind him."

Immediately after his victory, Seko was crowned in finish line ceremonies by Mayor Kevin H. White with the traditional laurel wreath. Seko smiled and waved to the crowd, then removed the wreath and bowed curtsy before stepping down from the grandstand.

Rodgers finished in 2:10.34, nearly two minutes faster than his winning time last year in scorching heat. Virgin, running in only his third marathon, set a personal best of 2:10.26.

Seko was nowhere to be seen in the early stages of the race as Gary Fanelli of Oreland, Pa., set a blistering early pace. Fanelli led at every checkpoint through the first 15 miles before being overtaken at Woodland Park by Greg Meyer.

John Lodwick of Dallas finished fourth, followed by Malcolm East of Pittsburgh and Jukka Toivola of Finland.

Rodgers finished in 2:10.34, nearly two minutes faster than his winning time last year in scorching heat. Virgin, running in only his third marathon, set a personal best of 2:10.26.

Seko was nowhere to be seen in the early stages of the race as Gary Fanelli of Oreland, Pa., set a blistering early pace. Fanelli led at every checkpoint through the first 15 miles before being overtaken at Woodland Park by Greg Meyer.

John Lodwick of Dallas finished fourth, followed by Malcolm East of Pittsburgh and Jukka Toivola of Finland.

Rodgers finished in 2:10.34, nearly two minutes faster than his winning time last year in scorching heat. Virgin, running in only his third marathon, set a personal best of 2:10.26.

Seko was nowhere to be seen in the early stages of the race as Gary Fanelli of Oreland, Pa., set a blistering early pace. Fanelli led at every checkpoint through the first 15 miles before being overtaken at Woodland Park by Greg Meyer.

John Lodwick of Dallas finished fourth, followed by Malcolm East of Pittsburgh and Jukka Toivola of Finland.

Rodgers finished in 2:10.34, nearly two minutes faster than his winning time last year in scorching heat. Virgin, running in only his third marathon, set a personal best of 2:10.26.

Seko was nowhere to be seen in the early stages of the race as Gary Fanelli of Oreland, Pa., set a blistering early pace. Fanelli led at every checkpoint through the first 15 miles before being overtaken at Woodland Park by Greg Meyer.

and Bridgeman scored 10 of his 13. And when Lanier — the crowd's villain after a second-quarter showing match with Steve Mix — made a 10-foot shot with 10:22 to play, the Bucks had an 86-83 lead.

Like the Old Days
It was their last lead of the season. Dawkins made a 15-footer to put the Sixers ahead, and then Philadelphia went ahead by 5 as the Bucks failed to score in four straight possessions.

But the season was not over. Johnson made a foul shot and two baskets, including an offensive rebound, to help bring Milwaukee back. A goaltending violation by Darryl Dawkins, after a shot by Sidney Moncrief, tied the score at 93-93. Lionel Hollins made a 15-foot shot to put the Sixers ahead. Caldwell Jones made two foul shots for a 97-93 lead. Johnson converted another offensive rebound to bring the Bucks within 2.

And then, for Erving, it was like the old days with the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association. A half-empty arena, a game on the line, the ball in his hands and everyone else getting out of the way.

Erving took an 18-foot jump shot that missed with 47 seconds to go. Caldwell Jones took the offensive rebound with 45 seconds left. Cheeks tried a shot underneath that was blocked by Lanier, but the ball was taken by Dawkins. As the shot clock moved towards zero, Jones missed a 10-footer, but Dawkins tapped the loose ball to Hollins. The ball moved back to Jones, who was fouled to set up the winning points.

Bridgeman made a 26-foot shot, a 3-point goal, that cut the lead to 1 point with 9 seconds to go. The Sixers took two timeouts before they inbounded the ball, but once they did, they kept it away from Milwaukee. The closest any of the Bucks came to the ball was when Quinn Buckner reached to shake Erving's hand. The horn had already sounded.

"Figure it's just not meant to be, when all this happens," Lanier said in the dressing room. He stared blankly ahead, pounded a fist on the padded trainers table and said the words one at a time. "Just not meant to be."

Kings Bounce Suns, Prepare for Rockets
PHOENIX — Reggie King and Ernie Grunfeld combined for 46 points to carry the Kansas City Kings to a 95-88 upset of the Phoenix Suns and a berth in the Western Conference finals.

The Kings' victory in the seventh game of the semifinal series sends them against Houston for a conference final between two teams that finished below .500 in the regular season. Kansas City and Houston both won 40 games while losing 42.

The Kings scored seven straight points during a span of 1:28 in the third quarter to take a 10-point lead. They led, 68-56, entering the fourth quarter, and the closest the Suns then came was 5 points on a 3-point goal by Dennis Johnson in the final minute.

King and Grunfeld each had 23 points. Seventeen of King's points and 11 of Grunfeld's came in the second half. Scott Wedman added 19 and Sam Lacey 18 for the Kings. Johnson led Phoenix with 28 points, 18 of them in the fourth quarter. Kyle Macy had 11 for the Suns.

Strong 2d Half
Walter Davis, who came on strong in the second half, finished with 18 points for the Suns. Kansas City led by as many as 6 points and Phoenix by as many as 5 in the first half before Grunfeld hit a 3-point goal at the buzzer to deadlock it at intermission.

The teams traded the lead four times in the opening five minutes of the third quarter before the Kings broke to a 62-52 lead. King had 4 of his 10 third-quarter points during the spurt.

Each team had 35 field goals but Kansas City, the league's worst free throw shooting team, won the game by making 24 of 32 from the line. Phoenix made 16 of 19 free throws.

Trevino Shoots a Final Round 69 To Win Tournament of Champions
RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif. — Lee Trevino shot a 3-under-par 69 Sunday, 15 under par for the tournament, to gain a two-stroke victory over Ray Floyd in golf's Tournament of Champions at La Costa Country Club.

It was the first victory in California for Trevino, who is in his 14th year on the PGA Tour. It came in his 10th appearance in the exclusive Tournament of Champions. The 29-man field included tournament winners in the past 12 months.

Oldest Player
The victory was worth \$54,000 for Trevino and boosted his 1981 earnings to \$103,726. Floyd, who had a final round 70, earned \$35,000, while Bill Rogers had a 71 for a 280 total and a paycheck of \$23,500.

Larry Nelson finished with a 71 for a 281 total and earned \$17,100. Tom Kite, Doug Toole and Curtis Strange tied for fifth at 5 under par.

Trevino, at 41 the oldest player in the tournament, had rounds of 57, 67, 70 and 69 for a 273 total,



Members of the A's and Mariners fighting in the first game of their doubleheader.

A's Win 11th Game, Then Lose As Brawls Disrupt Doubleheader

By Tom Moran
Times Service

OAKLAND, Calif. — The Oakland A's Sunday brawled their way to an 11th victory without a loss, a major league record, by defeating the Seattle Mariners, 6-1. But the streak ended there.

The A's lost the second game, 3-2, on Richie Zisk's two-out home run in the eighth inning. A brawl also broke out in that game and, as in the first, Seattle's Len Randle was a central character.

The defeat in the second game, in front of 29,834 fans at the Oakland Coliseum, could be traced to an incident in the first game that started the first bench-clearing fight.

Randle, the player who punched his manager at Texas, Frank Lucchesi, into submission in 1976 and was fined \$10,000 for doing so, tried to go after pitcher Mike Norris following a low, inside fast ball in the second inning.

Norris was punched in the neck by Seattle's Jim Beattie and thrown to the ground from behind by teammate Dave McKay to keep him from further punishment.

Unfortunate for Norris, he landed on his right shoulder, which eventually numbed his fingers. A medical examination showed no apparent damage and Norris was expected to make his next start as scheduled on Thursday. He went home with an orthopedic collar for his neck.

In the fourth inning of the second game, Randle, playing third base, caught Tony Armas in a rundown after a squeeze play failed. Randle tagged Armas hard, and Armas turned and made a move toward Randle. The benches cleared again.

Oakland rookie Shooty Babitt, who had gone from first to second on the play, also ran over to join in the fight, without noticing center fielder Joe Simpson creeping up behind him. Randle turned around and threw the ball to Simpson, who tagged Babitt for the third out, ending a rally that had put Oakland ahead, 2-0.

Babitt's blunder helped save the Seattle starter, Mike Parrott, from losing his 17th straight game. As it was, Oakland was beaten by Bryan Clark, whose seven-year major league record was 43-74.

Rangers 4, Yankees 0
In Arlington, Texas, Jon Matlack, who had given up 12 runs in his first two starts, pitched a four-hitter as Texas beat New York, 4-0.

Red Sox 9, White Sox 4
In Chicago, Gary Alexander's three-run homer in the fourth inning helped Boston beat Chicago, 9-4, in a game delayed 1 1/2 hours by rain. Ross Baumgartner hit Joe Rudi with a pitch to open the Bos-

ton fourth and Glen Hoffman followed with a single before Allen-Schmidt, doubled home the first run in the seventh, when Steve Crawford had hit Carlton Fisk with a pitch. Fisk had homered off Crawford in the first inning, his fourth of the season and third against his former teammates.

Blue Jays 9, Tigers 1
In Toronto, Al Woods knocked in three runs with two doubles, and Lloyd Moseby hit a two-run homer as the home team snapped a four-game losing streak and halted Detroit's winning streak at five with a 9-1 victory.

Royals 3, Orioles 2
In Kansas City, Lee May had three hits and drove in two runs in his first start of the season to lead the Royals over Baltimore, 3-2, behind the combined five-hit pitching of Rich Gale and Renie Martin.

Dodgers 6, Padres 1
In the National League, at San Diego, Ken Landreaux drove in three runs with a home run and a single as Los Angeles won its eighth game in nine starts, beating

San Diego, 6-1. Bob Welch (1-0) went 6 1/3 innings. Steve Howe rescued Welch in the seventh, when the Padres put two runners on base. Bob Castillo, picking up his third save, relieved Howe an inning later when San Diego had the tying run on second with two out.

Pirates 2, Astros 0
In Houston, Rod Scurry ran his streak of no-hit innings to 15 and, with Eddie Solomon, pitched a five-hitter as Pittsburgh defeated Houston, 2-0.

Phillies 7, Cubs 3
In Philadelphia, Keith Moreland, replacing the ailing Mike Schmidt, doubled home the tie-breaking run in a four-run eighth as Philadelphia won its sixth game in a row, beating Chicago, 7-3.

Expos 4, Mets 3
In New York, Andre Dawson had three hits, the last an eighth-inning homer, and scored twice as Montreal beat New York, 4-3, in the opener of a doubleheader. The Mets won the nightcap, 7-2, as Dave Kingman ignited a five-run third inning with a tremendous three-run homer. Pat Zachry pitched a four-hitter.

Braves 4, Giants 3
In Atlanta, Biff Pocoreba's two-run single in the bottom of the ninth helped snap Atlanta's four-game losing streak with a 4-3 victory over San Francisco.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
East
Detroit 7 2 278 7
New York 6 3 271 7
Boston 4 4 260 29
Baltimore 3 3 260 29
Cleveland 2 3 233 39
Toronto 2 6 233 4

West
Oakland 11 1 377 1
Chicago 4 4 371 49
Minnesota 3 5 360 39
California 4 4 360 4
Kansas City 2 4 332 6
Seattle 2 5 307 7
Milwaukee 2 6 297 7

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East
Philadelphia 7 2 278 7
Atlanta 5 2 274 1
New York 4 4 260 29
Pittsburgh 4 4 260 29
New York 4 4 260 29
Chicago 1 7 232 39

West
Los Angeles 8 1 389 1
San Diego 4 4 354 3
St. Louis 4 4 344 4
San Francisco 4 4 308 49
Cincinnati 3 7 290 39
Houston 2 7 222 6

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East

West

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East

West

First Game

Second Game

Third Game

Fourth Game

Fifth Game

Sixth Game

Seventh Game

Eighth Game

Ninth Game

Tenth Game

Eleventh Game

Twelfth Game

Thirteenth Game

Fourteenth Game

Fifteenth Game

Sixteenth Game

Seventeenth Game

Eighteenth Game

Nineteenth Game

Twentieth Game

North Star Rookies Deal Sabres 3d Loss Of NHL Playoff Set

By Tom Moran
Times Service

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. — Kevin Maxwell and Neal Broten, both rookies, scored 23 seconds apart to break a third-period tie Sunday and lead the Minnesota North Stars to a 6-4 victory over the Buffalo Sabres, giving them a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven National Hockey League quarterfinal playoffs.

The North Stars, the only undefeated team in the playoffs, scored three times in the first 13 minutes en route to taking a 3-0 first-period lead. Dino Ciccarelli opened the scoring at 6:41. He took a perfect feed from Steve Christoff and tapped it into an open net while the North Stars were on a power play. Brad Palmer and Al MacAdam then scored 57 seconds apart.

A double minor to Jack Carlson of the North Stars at 17:52 of the first period led to the first Sabre goal as Alan Haworth lifted a rebound shot into the net at 18:10.

In the second period, Minnesota held a 15-9 edge in shots on goal, but Buffalo scored the only two goals of the period. Gilbert Perreault netted his first goal of the playoffs at 11:13 and Rick Seling tied the game with just 20 seconds remaining.

Maxwell, who played just six regular season games, broke the tie at 8:46 of the third period. Kent Erik Andersson's shot went wide of the Buffalo net and rebounded over the cage to Maxwell, who slapped the puck into the open net.

Broten, who played just three regular season games, combined with former University of Minnesota teammate Steve Christoff for the game-winning goal. Edwards deflected Christoff's shot from the right side, but the puck rolled to Broten and he tapped it in.

Flames 2, Flyers 1
In Calgary, Alberta, Willi Plett scored the tie-breaking goal at 2:30 of the third period as the Calgary Flames skated to a 2-1 victory over the Flyers and a 2-1 advantage in their series.

It was the Flames' second straight triumph over the Flyers after losing the opening game in Philadelphia.

Plett drilled a slapshot on the short side between goalie Rick St. Croix and the post at 2:26 of the third period for his fifth playoff goal after Phil Ruckel pounced on a loose puck at the Flyers' blue line and rolled the puck to Plett.

Rangers 6, Blues 3
In New York, Barry Beck sparked a four-goal second period with a goal and two assists, leading

colt charge home with three lengths to spare. He promised the horse would win the Triple Crown.

Mysterious Patch
It has been said that time isn't important unless you're doing it, and Saturday's unexpected clocking didn't dim Campo's enthusiasm. Pleasant Colony's 1:49-purse was as fast as the time of many other Wood winners and better than some, but the last furlong was glacial. To the naked eye, Pleasant Colony appeared to flash past the early leaders, Cure the Blues and Noble Nashua, yet it took him 13-plus seconds to negotiate the last eighth. Running third and fourth with Highland Blade down the back side, Pleasant Colony made up 15 lengths on the leaders in the last five-eighths.

The Wood was the eighth race of Pleasant Colony's career and the first that he won unassisted since breaking his maiden last September. In the Remsen in November he had help from the Aqueduct stewards, who disqualified Akureyni and placed Pleasant Colony first. Campo's 16th win was second to Akureyni on two other occasions.

He is a tall bay with a strange patch on his left hip that looks like eczema or some other skin ailment. Campo doesn't know what it is. He got the horse from Buckland Farm's other trainer on March 16, and the mark was on him then.

"Looks like he got hit or scraped," John said. "It didn't bother him. He's a nice colt."

Bush League Rule
There are still more than 30 horses considered Derby prospects, which may mean that Churchill Downs will apply the rule limiting the field to the 20 nominees with the fattest bank accounts. This is a bush league rule for a big league event, nullifying the century-old conditions of the race, which invite any 3-year-old thoroughbred to participate.

The Downs track isn't wide enough to handle a field such as the Derby drew in 1974, when 23 horses started and at least a half dozen had traffic problems. The Churchill management would rather be put to the bastinado and reduced to meekness — as the late Dick Maney phrased it — than run its hallowed race in two divisions.

The solution is a regulation that could crowd out a lightly raced horse of quality in favor of some over-raced colt that couldn't get a mile and a quarter on wheels.

Speaking of bush league performances, the New York Racing Association did itself no credit when it scheduled the Wood as the ninth and last race on Saturday's program for the convenience of ABC-TV, which had some other event on in the time slot just ahead.

Trucking to the bucksters, the NYRA short-changed thousands of cash customers who missed the main event because they had to leave early to make Passover services. From the seventh race on, crowds headed for the exits, grumbling.

A few years ago when Bill Veck temporarily abandoned baseball to run Suffolk Downs, he spent a bundle on early to make Passover services. From the seventh race on, crowds headed for the exits, grumbling.

Sweden Dashes Hopes Of Canada in Hockey
GOTHENBURG, Sweden — Sweden, helped by clutch goaltending from Peter Lindmark, beat Canada, 3-1, Monday for its first victory in four of the World Ice Hockey Championships.

The defeat was Canada's third straight and left the team with little hope of winning a medal in the championships.

It was the second do-or-die game for the Canadians in the tournament. They beat Finland in the preliminary round last week to make the final round.



Thanks heavens after sinking a birdie putt on the route to victory in the Tournament of Champions.

